# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 92. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## FIRST EDITION

### FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

**The Iroquois and the Oneida. Calamity—Loss of the Crest of the Wave—The Crew Drowned —School Ship Mercury Ashore.**

*Correspondence of the Associated Press.*

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 16.—The officers of the Iroquois, which arrived from Hong Kong on Friday, were very much shocked to hear of the sad fate of the Oneida, and could hardly credit the statement. They had heard nothing of the occurrence until boarded by the pilot at the Capes. Many of them had friends and relatives on the ill-fated steamer, whom they had left in high spirits at the prospect of a speedy return home, and they expresseed great astonishment and sorrow at the fate which befel them. They inquired particularly about the details of the disaster, and seemed to think that hanging is too good for Captain Eyre, who could thus leave their comrades to perish without offering them even the shadow of assistance.

The following is the list of the Iroquois, officers:—

Commander R. L. Law, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, Nicoll Ludlow; Lieutenant, John McGowan, Jr.; Masters, S. A. Bicknell, H. R. Wilson, W. H. Emory, Jr.; Ensigns, J. F. Meigs, F. M. Wise, H. G. O. Colby; Midshipmen, D. Kennedy, H. Smith, William J. Barnett, W. O. Sharrer, George W. Tyler; Boatswain, Herman Petrus; Surgeon, T. H. Leach; Paymaster, A. D. Bache; First Assistant Engineer, H. B. Hones; Second Assistants, W. W. Heaton, J. T. Smith; Third Assistant, Thomas Clarke; Captain's Clerk, T. M. Spencer; Sailmaker, J. E. Crowell.

The French Minister at Washington has forwarded, through the Secretary of State, three magnificent gold watches and chains to be presented to Colonel George E. Cooper, U. S. A., Post Surgeon at Fortress Monroe, Dr. Gratt, and Rev. Father O'Keefe, of Norfolk, on behalf of the French Government, as an acknowledgment of their services to the officers and men of the French men-of-war Le Curieux, which came in the Roads last summer with yellow fever on board.

Information has been received at Cherrystone of the total loss of the ship Crest of the Wave, Captain Jones, from Liverpool, with railroad iron, for Baltimore. It appears that the vessel went ashore on Hogg Island on Sunday night during a gale, and went to pieces, and that all hands were lost. The life-boat, containing three bodies, drifted ashore on Cobb's Island, and and several other bodies have since been found. The wrecking steamer Resolute, Captain Baker, started from Norfolk for the scene of the disaster, and will bring more detailed accounts. A heavy northeast storm set in this morning, and she may be able to get to the ship.

The school-ship Mercury, from New York, has just been reported as ashore some twelve or fifteen miles south of Cape Henry, but no particulars given. Assistance from Norfolk has been sent. The sea is running very high on account of the heavy easterly storm, and it is feared she may be lost.

### GALEN AND ASPASIA.

**A Monster Sensation in Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Cowhides and Physic.**

The Nashville *Banner* of the 14th instant breaks out all over in head lines with the following:—

Dr. Lightfall called at the *Banner* office yesterday, and stated to one of the editors that about 6 o'clock last Wednesday he was engaged with a patient in his office at the City Hotel, Murfreesboro, when word was brought him that a lady was waiting outside who was exceedingly anxious to see him. He intimated that the call could not be attended to just then, but that he would be out as soon as he had gotten through with the matter then in hand. He had hardly finished speaking before a woman whom he at once recognized as Mrs. Emma Hines Foster rushed into the office and cried, "You are the scoundrel who has separated me from my husband," and commenced lashing him with a cowhide. The Doctor did not know how to act under the embarrassing circumstances. He could not strike a woman even in self-defense, and yet the vigorous assault made upon him was more than he could bear, so he hastened from the office along the hall into the dining-room, where the boarders were then taking supper. He was followed by Mrs. Foster, who appealed to and secured the sympathies of those present by stating that the Doctor was a vile wretch who had come between her and her husband. She seized him by the hair and made another assault upon him—he, at the time, striving only to protect himself, and making no effort to injure her. Finally a constable came in and arrested Mrs. Foster. While the case was being investigated before 'Squire Clark, and the doctor was off his guard, Mrs. Foster suddenly turned upon him and struck him under the left eye with—as was subsequently stated to the doctor—brass knuckles. The blow caused a severe swelling, and resulted in an aggravated case of what is known as a "black eye." Dr. Lightfall complains that his assailant was fined only three dollars, and that the feeling in the crowd appeared to be entirely in her favor, while he had committed no offense whatever, either against her or anybody else, and was acting only on the defensive. He further declares that "Dr." Jerome B. Foster, whom Mrs. Foster claimed as her husband, and whom she captured and carried away from Murfreesboro, is a worthless, unprincipled fellow, whom he had repeatedly discharged from his service; that he refused to have anything to do with Foster after he had made the notorious marriage here about this time last year, but that he came across Foster in New Orleans last September, utterly destitute, and was persuaded to re-engage him; that Foster was to remain in New Orleans while the doctor paid a visit to Louisville, but that Foster, instead of so doing so, came back to Nashville and went to keeping bar for his wife at the Half-way House; that he again met Foster about February 1 in New York without a cent and hardly a rag to his back; that Foster told h m that he and his Nashville woman had agreed upon a divorce; that he would be a reformed man for the future, and that he had already returned to Louise, the mother of the two children, who was living in Brooklyn; that he therefore took Foster for a last trial, but found out after they had reached Savannah that the rascal was corresponding with both women; that when they recently got to Atlanta, Foster was arrested for an advertising debt to the *Constitution* newspaper, and would have been sent to jail if the doctor had not secured his release; that Foster is a consummate scoundrel, has been systematically deceiving his benefactor all the time, has stuck to Mrs. Foster only to get a support from her, while his affections are really with Louise, and actually connived with the former to make the assault of Friday evening upon the man who had employed, fed, and clothed him, and had shown him every possible kindness. The doctor does not so much wonder at Mrs. Foster's belligerent demonstrations as that she could have been so long and so completely fooled by such a graceless viallin.

### MOBBING A WOMAN.

**Attempted Assassination of Miss Edith O'Gorman at Madison, N. J.—A Disgraceful Riot.**

We find in the N. Y. *World* of Sunday the following particulars of a disgraceful affair, previously reported by telegraph:—

Miss Edith O'Gorman, the well-known public lecturer, has been lecturing during the past week at Madison, N. J., and on Friday evening a disgraceful riot was created by some of the Roman Catholic population of that place, and an attempt was made to shoot Miss O'Gorman. Madison was the place where Miss O'Gorman first entered the Roman Catholic sisterhood as a nun, and the headquarters of the order to which she once belonged is there located. The subject of the lecture on Friday evening was the "Romish Priesthood." During the delivery of the lecture there was no disturbance inside the room, but a vast mob gathered outside, and at the conclusion of the lecture, when Miss O'Gorman came out of the church, in company with Rev. Mr. Parsons, and proceeded to enter the carriage which was in waiting, a rush was made by the mob, shouts and curses were raised, and all sorts of abusive language used. The crowd closed round Miss O'Gorman, but were kept from actual violence towards her by a strong body-guard of the students of Drew Seminary. Just as Miss O'Gorman stepped into the carriage a pistol shot was fired directly at her, but fortunately the ball missed its aim, passing over her head, and the carriage was driven rapidly away to the parsonage, followed by an immense crowd. On arriving at the house, it was at once surrounded by the mob, and stones were thrown and violent language used, but Miss O'Gorman was safely escorted out of the parsonage. A strong guard of citizens surrounded the house, and nearly all the students of the seminary remained on guard all night, and a number of their body escorted Miss O'Gorman to Jersey City yesterday.

It is not known who fired the shot, but the leaders of the mob are known, and prompt measures will be taken to bring the guilty parties to justice.

### FICKLE FORTUNE.

**A Notorious Woman in Chicago Falls Heir to a Fortune of £300,000.**

The Chicago *Republican* of Saturday relates this strange story:—

The rumor around town that the notorious "Mollie Scotten" had fallen heiress to a considerable fortune in Glasgow, Scotland, would appear not to be utterly destitute of foundation. Mollie has not yet sailed for "Auld Scotia," but has been legally notified that an uncle of hers on the maternal side—an old bachelor—recently shuffled off the mortal coil on the banks of the Clyde, and had left a will to the following effect:—If no heir or heiress of his family turned up, he bequeathed his fortune, £300,000, to charitable purposes. If, on the other hand, his long missing niece, Mollie, was found, she was to be recognized as lawful inheritor of his fortune, and was empowered to act accordingly. After weary searching, advertising, etc., the missing niece was found at length—fallen from grace indeed, but not legally prevented from accepting the goods that fortune provided her.

The woman whose unexampled good luck has made her for the time notorious among her tribe first came to Chicago in 1862, and since that time has been very well known to the fast portion of the community. She came more than once prominently before the public in sensational matters. The case wherein she had one Swift, a notorious gambler, arrested for stealing her money and jewelry, is still fresh before the legal profession. Mollie distinguished herself in many other ways, but never won the applause of any except the most depraved.

A moderate sized romance might be written of this fortunate, and yet, oh, how deeply unfortunate, woman's career. She had when very young fled her native shore. She came to this country while yet a girl in years, and since then has led an abandoned life. The woman is now perhaps thirty years of age, still fine looking, but merging fast into the sere and yellow of premature decline. Her race is almost run, and too late to bring contentment to her polluted heart the gift of fortune is poured into her lap. She may return to her own country to become rich, but she never can enjoy her accidental wealth with the calm philosophy of virtue.

### A MARRIAGE OR A FUNERAL.

**A Fashionable Courtship Unceremoniously Ended—An Affianced Lover Attempts to Kill His Bride.**

A miss who has been a few weeks in the family of Governor Randolph, at Morristown, N. J., says the New York *Sun* of this morning, was attacked by a young man from Brooklyn, who made a desperate attempt to kill her. A few months ago the girl, whose name is withheld, was engaged to be married to the would-be murderer, and received his visits at her father's house in Brooklyn. The father of the girl is wealthy, and was a general in the Union army during the late war.

Apartments were fitted up under the paternal roof, at a cost of $6000, for the young couple, whose monograms marked every piece of the rich furniture. Elaborate preparations were made for the wedding, invitations were sent out, and no one for a moment entertained a doubt of a marriage. Two days before the eventful day, the bride that was to be learned that her promised husband was a person with whom she could not consent to trust her happiness.

She immediately broke the engagement, and ordered her suitor never to appear before her again, when he attempted to stab her in her father's house. She escaped, and being again threatened, she went from the city secretly, telling only her parents her destination. She went to Morristown to visit the family of Governor Randolph. Her suitor presented himself at the door of the Governor's mansion a day or two afterwards, demanding admission. Having seen him approaching, the girl gave orders to bar the door. Then he attempted to smash the doors, and finally, it is said, fired upon his affianced through the window. He is said to have been seen since lying in wait for her near the house, and a guard has been stationed in the grounds.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

*District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.*

William Hillary vs. George Patchell. An action to recover rent in arrear. Verdict for plaintiff, $193·93.

Jacob Benner vs. Gould & Co. An action to recover for furniture manufactured and delivered at the order of the defendant. On trial.

*District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.*

Cameron Bros. vs. Edwin W. Brooks. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1077·96.

William P. Erbhart vs. Edwin Brooks. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $198·94.

G. W. Tiers & Co. vs. T. Z. Kelly & Co. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $1045·28.

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.*

A new *venire* of petit jurors for service during the second period of the term was in attendance to-day, and their applications for excuse from service took up much of the morning session.

Christine Watson was acquitted of a charge of stealing a gold ring, the prosecution having been instituted through the divinations of a fortune-teller and totally unsubstantiated by proof.

—*Punch* says who can wonder at criminals disliking to have their photographs taken, when the cartes of so many most respectable persons are said not to do them justice.

—The Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad now sells through ticket from Augusta to New York for $28; to Philadelphia, $26; to Baltimore, $24; and to Richmond, $22.

—A singular challenge was recently sent to M. Paul de Cassagnac. An individual, who was sufficiently prudent not to sign the letter sent, wrote to him to attend, at a quarter past 8 in the morning of the 31st of March, before the mairie of the 17th arondissement, to have his brains blown out with a revolver. "If you do not come," added the anonymous writer, "you will be only a blackguard, a coward, and a hypocrite."

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Suicide near Wrightstown, N. J.

A Marine Court-Martial.

The McCreery-Stevenson Case.

The Heavy Rains and Freshets.

This Morning's Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Line and Staff.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It appears that the bill perfected by the Naval Committee, which will doubtless be reported to the House to-day or to-morrow, relative to the line and staff of the navy, is not satisfactory to either line or staff. The line thinks it concedes too much to the staff, and the staff that they are put too much in the shade. The staff are also bitter in their denunciations of those of the staff who from their positions have been able to influence the committee to give them the rank of commodore, while those of now equal rank, by the bill, only rank as captains. The lower grades of the staff complain that, while the persons alluded to have ostensibly been working for their respective corps, they have really been working for themselves. It is very desirable that the matter should now be definitely settled by Congress, so that those interested may return to their duties, and not annoy Congress on the everlasting line and staff question.

**Marine Court-Martial.**

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John L. Broome, U. S. M. C., Captain William H. Parker, Captain Henry A. Bartlett, First Lieutenant Edward C. Saltmarsh, Second Lieutenant C. P. Porter, and John W. Bell have been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to compose a marine court-martial to meet at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on the 19th instant.

**Out of Commission.**

The United States steamer Iroquois has reported to the Navy Department its arrival at Fortress Monroe, from the Asiatic fleet, on the 16th instant, one hundred and thirty-seven days from Hong Kong, and has been ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, where she is to go out of commission.

**Placed on the Retired List.**

Captain William B. McKean, of the Marine Corps, having been found by the Retiring Board "incapacitated for active service by sickness in the line of duty," has been placed upon the retired list.

**Marine Corps Appointment.**

Henry G. Ellsworth has been appointed by Secretary Robeson a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

**Nominations.**

John L. Neilson is nominated to be an assistant surgeon, Charles F. Eastman an assistant paymaster, first lieutenant P. C. Pope to be a captain in the Marine Corps, and Second Lieutenant M. C. Goodrell to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

### CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**Senate.**

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial of a large number of colored persons now occupying Arlington farm, asking Congress to take their case into consideration, and lease to them all the portions of said estate not included in the National Cemetery. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments, a bill to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia river to Great Salt Lake.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely a bill to amend the laws regulating trade marks; also favorably the bill to reward good behavior of prisoners serving out sentences of United States Courts, by shortening their terms.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendments, a bill to incorporate the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of indefinitely postponing the bill to prevent prize fighting.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill appropriating land for the navigation and improvement of the Upper Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill in aid of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Drake introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution that the President of the United States shall have power to protect any State against domestic violence on sufficient proof being presented to him of the existence of such violence, and Congress shall have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation.

Mr. Drake said the events of the last five years were sufficient to convince every one of the necessity of giving the power to the President to suppress insurrection or violence in any State without being compelled to wait for the call of the Governor or Legislature. He asked that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Edmunds suggested that this proposed amendment suggested grave doubts as to the propriety of investing the Executive with such power. The Constitution now gave the power to the United States to suppress domestic violence.

Mr. Howe thought the resolution had best be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Drake said he had no objection to its going to the Judiciary Committee after the Military Committee had considered it.

Mr. Stewart suggested that it would be best to refer to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. Drake—I think it would be better to refer the Senator from Nevada to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Morrill (Vt.), the resolutions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the bill for the relief of the officers, sailors, and marines of the United States war ship Oneida.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report what legislation is necessary to secure equal rights without regard to color or race on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Mr. Sumner read a letter from a colored member of the Georgia Legislature to the effect that having a first-class ticket for Atlanta, purchased at the regular office in New York, he had been denied admission to the gentlemen's cabin of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and been compelled to ride on the platform.

Mr. Sumner said this was a clear case of outrage and should be investigated. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Edmunds rose and stated that charges had been brought to his attention in which the names of parties who were said to be ready to sustain the same were given to the effect that attempts had been corruptly made to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. He did not say upon which side. But these charges were made in such a manner that he would be recreant to his duty as a Senator if he did not notice them.

He therefore offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any attempts have been made to corruptly influence the votes of Senators on the bill now pending in the Senate for the admission to representation of the State of Georgia, and with authority to the committee to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Nye called up the bill to amend the act to protect the rights of settlers on the public lands of the United States, which was passed.

The Georgia bill was then taken up.

**House.**

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Twichell, resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the Cape Cod Ship Canal.

By Mr. Strong, in relation to the examination and appointment of naval and military cadets.

By Mr. Bennett, to provide a speedy remedy for the collection of debts against vessels.

By Mr. Reeves, authorizing telegraph communication between the United States and Central and South America.

By Mr. Platt, to define the jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

By Mr. McKee, granting lands to the New Orleans and Memphis Railroad Company.

Also, extending the benefits of the Agricultural College bill to Mississippi.

By Mr. Bingham, to provide for observations in Asia and Europe of the next total eclipse of the sun.

By Mr. Mungen, in relation to divorce in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Ingersoll, to authorize ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Mexico.

By Mr. Burdett, proposing an amendment to the Consultution of the United States, preventing donations to sectarian schools.

By Mr. Degener, for the survey of the harbor of Corpus Christi.

Also, for the erection of a United States Court House at Austin, Texas.

By Mr. Palmer, for an additional number of money order offices.

By Mr. McCrary, in relation to the improvement of the Desmoines Rapids.

By Mr. Smyth (Iowa) for grant of land for a canal for irrigation and other purposes in Utah.

By Mr. Paine, to reduce the taxes.

By Mr. Atwood, granting lands for the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway.

By Mr. Sargent, to enforce the fifteenth amendment.

Also, to expedite the survey of private land claims.

By Mr. Wilson (Minn.), for the improvement of the navigation of the Upper Mississippi.

By Mr. Spink (Dak.), authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Jones (N. C.), for apportionment of members of Congress, fixing the number at 275, exclusive of representatives of States to be hereafter admitted. No State to suffer reduction of representation till after the Forty-second Congress.

He asked immediate action on the bill, and moved the previous question. Seconded, 80 to 67.

Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

### FROM NEW JERSEY.

**Suicide of a Respectable Citizen.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., April 18.—This usually quiet neighborhood was greatly shocked yesterday by the news of the suicide of Mr. Alexander Newbold, an old and highly respected farmer, who has resided for many years near Wrightstown. Mr. Newbold was a wealthy man, but had conceived the idea that property was depreciating in value, and that his family would be reduced to poverty. For several days past he has given evidences of being of unsound mind, and had been carefully watched. He succeeded, however, yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, in escaping surveillance, and, proceeding to the barn near his residence, hung himself from a rafter of the structure. From the position of the body it was evident that the unfortunate man had clambered up on the joist, affixed the rope to the rafter and around his neck, and then jumped off.

This terrible shock must have broken his neck, killing him instantly. He was discovered half an hour later, his hat tightly clenched in his hand. All efforts for his resuscitation proved unavailing. Mr. Newbold leaves a wife and four children, and, as has been stated, a large and very valuable estate. No event has ever occurred in this section that has caused so much feeling and excitement.

### FROM THE WEST.

**The St. Louis Defaulting City Treasurer.**

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—A committee, who have been investigating the accounts of the defaulting City Treasurer Susisky for several days past, reported to Mayor Cole last night that they found the deficit to be $163,752·52.

**The Freshet and the St. Louis Bridge.**

A rapid rise in the river here has broken the main caisson surrounding the east pier of the bridge, and the pier is now twenty-four feet under water. No further work can be done on this pier until the river falls, but the labor on the west pier is progressing finely.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

**Closing of a Railroad.**

BANGOR, Me., April 18.—The closing of the Oldtown and Milford Railroad, which has been in operation thirty-four years, took place on Saturday.

**Serious Accident and Fire at Portland.**

PORTLAND, April 18.—James Moseley was seriously injured at Case's iron works on Saturday by a piece of iron striking him in the face, tearing out one of his eyes and terribly lacerating his nose, cheek, and jaw.

The fish-packing establishment of Atkins, Daniels & Co. was burned last night. Insured.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

**The Kentucky Democracy.**

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—To-morrow morning's *Courier-Journal* will publish a severe attack on Governor Stevenson by Senator McCreery, arising out of the charge made by Stevenson that McCreery had seconded General Burbridge for office. The Senator calls for the publication of letters, which contain racy developments. His letter is likely to add to the excitement which already prevalls among the Democratic politicians throughout Kentucky.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Fatal Accident.**

NEW YORK, April 18.—This morning a butcher named Wilson, while attempting to drive across Grove street crossing of the Morris and Essex Railroad, Jersey City, was struck by the locomotive and killed. The horse was also killed.

### FROM THE STATE.

**Rise in the Schuylkill.**

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, April 18.—The Schuylkill river has risen four feet since last night and is still rising fast. The rain still continues heavy, with wind from the east, and there is every indication of a heavy freshet.

### FROM BALTIMORE.

**Obituary.**

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Benjamin Deford, an extensive merchant and manufacturer of this city, died suddenly of paralysis yesterday, aged seventy-one years.

### FROM EUROPE.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LIVERPOOL, April 18—Noon.—The amount of cotton afloat is reported at 225,000 bales, of which 200,000 bales are in transitu from America. The cotton market is closed to-day on account of the Easter holidays. Corn is buoyant at 29s. 9d.

PARIS, April 18.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74f. 45c.

### OBITUARY.

**Mrs. Emma Willard.**

MRS. EMMA WILLARD, a more than noted teacher and champion of female education, died on Friday last in Troy, New York, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. To this estimable lady the young women of the present day owe many of their superior educational advantages. Her birthplace was the town of Berlin, in the parish of Worthington, Connecticut. She was born February 23, 1787. Her maiden name was Hart, and her parents were people of great culture, under whose guidance she laid the foundations of the thorough and practical knowledge which afterwards distinguished her. She was the next to the youngest of a family of seventeen children, and alternately labored in her allotted place in the family service, and engaged with assiduity in the studies which successively presented themselves to her. Prominent in the family routine were readings from standard authors during the evenings, and many other plans for mental improvement were successfully carried out.

Miss Hart attended the village academy for two years, and then obtained a situation as teacher in the district schools. In this position she inaugurated many improvements, which proved of such advantage to her pupils that she became noted throughout that part of Connecticut. She married Dr. John Willard in 1809, and abandoned the teacher's calling. But in 1814 financial reverses induced her to open a girls' boarding-school in Middlebury. The deficiencies of the course of study then pursued by all young ladies were early perceived by her, and she labored earnestly to remedy the evil. In this she has greatly succeeded. The present female colleges have followed as the results of the reforms which she inaugurated. After four years spent in experimenting and improving her system, she determined, encouraged by her husband, to establish a female seminary worthy of the name, and to locate it at Waterford. In 1818 she laid her plans, fully matured, before Governor Clinton, who gave the movement his heartiest sympathy and support. It was incorporated in 1819, and by an act of the Legislature received its share of the Literature fund. In 1820 the citizens of Troy offered her a building if she would remove her school to that city. This offer she accepted, and removed thither in 1821. Her husband died in 1825, which event threw the whole business management of the institution upon her. She was, however, equal to the task, and continued successful in every department down to 1838, when her son and his wife relieved her of further care.

The various works of Mrs. Willard are well known throughout the land as school text-books. Her histories and a text-book on astronomy are in general use. In 1846 she published a work on "The Motive Powers which produce the Concentration of the Blood," contesting successfully the fallacious theory of Dr. William Harvey that the heart is the moving force. She was then sixty years of age. Two years later she published a valuable treatise on "Respiration and its Effects."

Various literary and educational papers have been published by her from time to time. She has always given largely of her means to aid the cause of education. At one time she planned and carried out the establishment of a school in Athens, Greece, in which city she had become interested while on a tour in Europe. This institution was of great use in benefiting the deplorable condtion of that oppressed country.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, April 18, 1870.

The present week opens on one of the dullest money markets which we have noticed for many weeks past. The transactions appear to be entirely confined to pressing current wants, and as these are extremely limited at this time the local money market exhibits a degree of dulness in perfect keeping with the weather. There is a slight movement of currency hence towards the interior centres, but it is far less than usual at this period, and the market is exceedingly well supplied at all the usual sources.

Gold opened rather weaker than on Saturday at the close, but the tendency from the opening has been steadily upward from 113¼@113⅜.

Government bonds, notwithstanding the advance in gold, have declined about ⅛ from closing prices on Saturday.

Local stocks were neglected, and it is difficult to estimate the tone of the market from the amount of sales effected. State loans were quiet. City securities were the only stocks showing any degree of activity. Sales of the sixes, new bonds, at 102¾, an advance. In Reading Railroad the sales were small at about 49¾. Sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 58¾—no change. Norristown was taken at 78, and Northern Central at 48.

There was very little doing in Canal shares. Small transactions in Lehigh were made at 34½, b. o.

Miscellaneous stocks attracted little or no attention, the only sale reported being a few lots of Philadelphia Bank at 162¾.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112¾; do., 1864, 110¾@111¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do., July, 1865, 109¾@109⅞; do. do., 1867, 110@110¼; 1868, 110@110¼; do., 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝; Cur. 6s, 111⅝@112¼. Gold, 113¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6800 City 6s, N.Is. | 102¾ | $3000 Leh 6s, '84 | 86 |
| $2000 do | 102¾ | 84 sh Penna R. | 58¾ |
| $1000 C & A m 6s, '89 | 95½ | 76 do | 58¾ |
| $1000 Phil & E 7s | 89¾ | 241 do | 58¾ |
| $4000 do | 89¾ | 100 do | 58¾ |
| $5000 do | 89¾ | 3 sh Norrist'n R. | 78 |
| $1500 Wilm & Read bds | 90 | 100 sh Read R. | 49¾ |
| | | 25 sh N Cent R. | 48 |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Phil & E 7s | 89¾ | 200 sh Penna R. | |
| $1000 Read R 6s, '86 | 100 | 60 d. baf 10 | 58¾ |
| 100 sh Leh Na. b30 | 33⅞ | 400 sh Read. b30 | 49¾ |
| 300 do b60 | 34 | 200 do s. | 49¾ |
| 200 do s. | 33¾ | 100 do | 49¾ |
| 11 sh Phila Bk | 162½ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 City 6s, N.Is. | 102¾ | 50 sh Leh N St. | 34 |
| $1000 Leh Con L. | 91½ | 2 do | 34 |
| 500 sh Read R. s. | 49·69 | 3 do | 34 |
| 500 do s. b30. | 49·69 | 7 do | 34 |
| 100 do | 49·69 | 11 sh Leh V R. | 56 |
| 100 sh Sch Nav Stk. | 6¼ | | |

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; do., 1862, 112@112¾; do. 1864, 110¾@111; do. 1865, 111¼@111¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109⅞; do. 1867, do. 110@110¼; do. 1868, do., 110@110¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¾@112; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113¼@113¾; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $915@925; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $735@745.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 113¼ | 11·32 A. M. | 113⅝ |
| 10·18 " | 113⅜ | 11·40 " | 113⅝ |
| 10·45 " | 113⅜ | 11·42 " | 113⅝ |
| 11·12 " | 113⅝ | 11·45 " | 113⅝ |
| 11·30 " | 113⅝ | 12·00 M. | 113⅞ |

### N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

"The speculative interest of the week was largely diverted to the Gold Room, where much curiosity was manifested concerning the progress of the most recent 'bull' movements in the precious metal. That curiosity was not such, however, as to induce any important addition to the number of operators who are now ranged on either side of the speculation. The premium was lower at the close than at the opening, following the line of a curve, with its greatest depression midway of the week. The brokers, who, as brokers often do, bought for themselves when they bought on clique orders, sold out their own gold at the high prices ruling on Monday and left it to the cliques to rally the market again later on. The cliques, from all indications, have not 'got out' of their gold, and cannot, with profit, or even without loss, until they have raised the market one or two per cent., and there rendered it firm enough to sell upon.

"It will be found, at no very distant day, however, that the gold movement, which is thus in what a pugilist would call 'chancery,' is only subsidiary to the plans of the 'bull' cliques to extricate themselves from the extensive lines of stocks which they have been carrying through a very dull market, the public this spring having shown very little enthusiasm about taking part in the campaign, the ease of the money market to the contrary notwithstanding. To use a figure which the war has rendered familiar to so many of us, the cliques are building a pontoon bridge over which to escape the consequences of their heavy ventures in stocks. The firmness of the gold market is to contribute the buoyancy requisite to float the load, and if by patient labor they can gradually and slowly exchange their stocks for gold at the present market prices, they will, by accumulating their money upon the latter, give it a strength which will enable them to make a successful retreat out of the former. The sagacity of such a manœuvre is on a par with the undeniable skill which these speculators possess. No operator can lose more than 18 per cent. on gold. A tumble in stocks would cause him to lose possibly twice or thrice that sum. The clique, like troops well handled by their general, are moving from one strategic position to another to enable them to gather the fruits of their campaign. They are executing a final change of base. Local influences have of course their effect upon values at the Stock Exchange, but the above will be found to comprise the most comprehensive view of the present situation of affairs in this department of Wall street.

"The money market was easy at five to seven per cent. as the extreme rates on call loans. It will be seen by the bank statement that the banks have been more conservative the past week, and reduced their line of loans about two millions of dollars; but this policy was an offset to the decrease of resources in the banking movement of the previous two weeks, when the 'bear' cliques sought to precipitate a decline in stocks by 'locking up' greenbacks, rather than the result of apprehension of greater activity in the immediate future. The exchanges with the West and South are still in our favor, the demand from those regions being still inexplicably deferred, if not postponed. Commercial paper is in moderate supply, and rates remain steady at seven to eight and a half per cent. for prime double names.

"The Government market was alternately strong and weak, in sympathy with the fluctuations in gold, and closed firm at the quotations recorded. In the Southern list the only activity was in the new Tennessees, which advanced to 55 in the hands of the party who have undertaken to advance their price in furtherance of a speculative movement. Foreign exchange was higher and strong, closing at 108¾@109 for prime bankers sixty days, and 109¼@109¾ for sight sterling bills.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 18.—The Flour market is quiet but steady at Saturday's quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. Sales of 600 barrels, in lots, at $4·37½@4·75 for superfine; $4·75@5 for extras; $5·25@5·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·25@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $4·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The inactivity noted in the Wheat market for several days past still continues, and prices are in buyer's favor. Sales of 2000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $1·26@1·30. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·05. Corn is scarce and unsettled. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow, in store, from the cars and afloat, at $1·10@1·12, chiefly at $1·12. Oats are unchanged; 3000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 62c. 500 bushels Canada Barley sold at $1.

Whisky is firmer. 100 barrels wood-bound Western sold at $1·02, and 40 barrels do. at $1·02.

### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, April 18.—There was more doing in beef cattle to-day than for several weeks past, but at reduced figures. We quote choice at 9¾@10¼c.; prime at 8¾@9¼c.; fair to good at 7¾@8¾c.; and common at 6@7c. per pound gross, as in quality. The sales foot up 1702 head, as follows:—

| Head. | |
|---|---|
| 56 | Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 8@10. |
| 65 | A. Christy, Lancaster co., 8¾@10. |
| 30 | James Christy, Lancaster co., 7¾@9. |
| 36 | Daengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 7¾@9. |
| 87 | P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@10. |
| 68 | Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8@9¾. |
| 70 | James S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9¾. |
| 16 | B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9¾. |
| 100 | James McFillen, Lancaster county, 8@9¾. |
| 90 | E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@9¾. |
| 121 | Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8¾@9. |
| 264 | Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9¾. |
| 91 | Mooney & Miller, Western, 8@10¾. |
| 60 | Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 8@8¼. |
| 40 | H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 6@8. |
| 110 | John Smith & Bro., W. Pennsylvania, 7¾@9¾. |
| 48 | J. & L. Frank, Lancaster co., 8@9. |
| 46 | Gus. Schamberg & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9. |
| 80 | Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 8@9¾. |
| 45 | J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 8@10¾. |
| 19 | James Hull, Western, 7@8¾. |
| 28 | Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8@9¾. |
| 21 | A. Kimble, Chester co., 8@9. |
| 9 | H. Merrick, Chester co., 7@9. |
| 19 | W. Preston, Chester county, 7@9. |
| 23 | John McArdle, Virginia, 6@9¾. |
| 16 | H. H. Landis, Lancaster co., 8@9. |
| 32 | J. Hamaker, Lancaster co., 8¼@9¾. |

Cows and Calves were in good demand at former figures; sales of 150 head at $45@55; springers were unchanged at $40@55.

Sheep—The market was dull at a decline of ¼c. ₰ lb.; sales of 8500 head at the Park Drove Yard at 7¾@9c., the latter for extra! At the Avenue Yard 4000 head were disposed of at 7¼@9c. ₰ lb. A lot of wool-clipped sold at 6½@7¾c.

Hogs were steady and prices were unchanged; sales of 2224 head at the Union Drove Yard at $13@14 ₰ 100 lbs. net, for corn fed.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENC

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### PARTISAN CALUMNY.

*From the Chicago Post.*

The late General Thomas, in replying to a suggestion of his nomination to the Presidency for 1872, thus spoke to his intimate friend and old comrade, General Negley:—"The profession of arms is most congenial to me. I do not wish to be connected with politics as now conducted. No matter how irreproachable the conduct of a man, or how distinguished his services, he cannot hope to escape calumniation at the hands of partisans." The evil of which General Thomas here spoke is surely so nearly universal in this country as to amount to a national fault. Vituperation is a vice of our politics, both journalistic and official, to a greater degree than, it is believed, prevails anywhere else outside of the crazy Rochefort circle in Paris, and filibuster and army circles in the island of Cuba.

It is one of the many ill results of slavery. The Quaker, whose team baulked in a mudhole and then upset his wagon, pitching him under the load of manure, with just enough of him outside for the free use of tongue and smelling powers, and who wanted to swear fearfully, was in much the predicament of honest men in this nation during the era of the reign of slavery and slavocrats. Here was an institution accurately described as the sum of all villainies, which, by hook and crook, had got to be the chief concern of all politicians. In its defense every branch of government was arrayed and in full force. Not only so, but the press and pulpit generally defended it. Those who preached, or wrote, or argued against it, were constantly denounced in the most opprobrious language. When the truth began to penetrate the public mind, retaliation was not unnatural, and one of the saddest, if not one of the worst, works of slavery on this continent is that, in respect to the discussion of politics, we are a nation of blackguards.

The evil is not confined to one party, though truth compels us to say that in great and versatile accomplishments herein Democratic journals and speakers, upon the whole, surpass those of the Republican party. We have to acknowledge the superior capacity of the Democracy in this respect, but without intending thereby to admit that the Republicans have shown any stupidity in acquiring the art.

There is, perhaps, no evil now having full sway in the country, which accomplishes more harm than this of which we speak. If it deterred General Thomas, as brave a man as ever lived, from all thought of political life, we may safely conclude that it deters hundreds of true, able, and patriotic men, who might do the State some service, from all ambition in that line. We may safely conclude that but for this many of the worst, and but precious few of the best, men of the country would be in office; that men of notable talents, of culture and refinement, nearly all avoid practical politics as they would a pest house, and are found engaged in commerce, the learned professions, banking, architecture, farming, journalism, etc.

National habits, no more than national institutions, can be put off like a garment. So long, however, as the simple fact of candidature makes a target of the best man in the country, at which the public shoots off all sorts of guns, loaded with all sorts of foul missiles, the public may expect to be ill served, or at best to have for public servants, in many instances, men of little merit and no modesty. There is a courage of the highest and most admirable order, which dares obloquy and repels calumny no less steadily and grandly than Thomas drove back the Rebels from Chickamauga. We have some such men in the public service now. But not so many as there ought to be. Whilst the evil of universal calumny exists, it is demanding too much of men of talents and refinement that they shall submit to be assailed in the style of Chinese warfare on being candidates for office. While other honorable and influential vocations are open, they will prefer them, and have a right to.

The remedy, we need hardly say, is with the people, and particularly with the intelligent and thinking classes. These are, after all, the "floating voters." They do not exert their influence, they do not assert their power in practical politics. It is the hardest thing in the world to get thousands of them even to vote, except at a Presidential election. And then they complain, and with truthfulness, about "the dirty pool of politics." It is their business and their duty to cleanse it; to take the political machinery of the land from the corner groceries and set it up in better places. The reformation of politics is in the hands of the decent people of the country, but that reformation never will come so long as they fail to take active part in affairs which so much concern them.

### DIED TOO SOON.

*From the Missouri Republican.*

The institution which has attained unenviable notoriety under the name of "the American Anti-Slavery Society" held its final meeting on Saturday week, and resolved that having, like good old Simeon, "seen the glory of the Lord," it was now safe and proper to depart in peace and be gathered to its fathers. Various male and female apostles, black and white, spoke on the subject profusely, and all united in the same opinion save one. Mr. Stephen Foster, the husband of a strong-minded sister, well known in the ranks of the faithful, stood alone in the minority, and declared that the American Anti-Slavery Society, instead of having finished its labors, had only fairly entered upon them, and ought by no means to die, but rather to gird up its loins anew, and fight valiantly under the old banners for many years henceforward. Foster was promptly opposed by several members, and the *coup de grace* being administered in a speech by Mrs. Foster, he subsided; the motion was carried, and the society adjourned *sine die*.

Now, if we could only hope that the endless stream of fanatical nonsense and humbug philanthropy, which has deluged the country for almost half a century, had, like the rivers in the desert, run itself into the ground and disappeared permanently, there would be ample cause for hearty congratulation; but it is impossible to lay this flattering unction to our souls. This regiment of the abolition army has indeed disbanded, but both officers and privates announce their intention to continue the holy war on the guerrilla system; and, wherever and whenever a head is raised against Africa, to hit it. The last resolution gives this cheerful assurance:—

"We welcome our wronged equal to our sides. We promise him henceforth to make every effort to secure to him a safe exercise of all his rights, and the present opportunity for social enjoyment, relaxing not one whit of our watch and aid until no vestige is left in social, civil, or religious life of that hateful prejudice which has poisoned and still so largely disgraces our legislatures."

The American Anti-Slavery Society, it seems, has a vast and untrodden field of effort yet before it, and might just as well have held together and conducted the campaign on scientific and parliamentary principles, instead of scattering into squads of three or four, and thus losing the manifest advantages of organization and discipline. What guarantee is there, for instance, that Frederick Douglass and Mary Grew will have the same views of the proper elements to constitute "the social enjoyment" of the negro as C. D. Drake and Mrs. Tappan? And why may not Charles Sumner and Lucretia Mott differ widely from both of these couples in regard to this vital matter? Douglass and Miss Grew might insist upon amalgamation as constituting the greatest amount of "social enjoyment" in the smallest compass, while Mr. Drake and his partner and Mr. Sumner and his partner might prefer the enjoyment of our colored brother to be found in some other shape. Confusion of counsels must inevitably occur, and through them the negro may fail utterly to enjoy himself, and thus suffer a grievous wrong. That enjoyment, however, is pledged him in the resolution aforesaid, and we may therefore expect a continuance of the agitation so auspiciously begun.

The negro, as a general thing, is not yet invited to join in the social entertainments of the whites; our ladies still evince a decided preference for gentlemen of their own color as escorts and visitors; dress circles at theatres, reserved seats at concerts, the head of the table at banquets, the best pews in churches, are yet denied to him, and, so long as this spirit of caste exists, it is apparent that, although safely ferried over Jordan, he is still far from the milk and honey of the promised land. Such distinctions as these cannot, of course, be tolerated for a single instant by the triumphant reformers of the disbanded Anti-Slavery Society; they must be purged away, obliterated entirely, and the prevailing popular sentiment led to consider a man or woman in the same light as a boot—the blacker the better. How this is to be accomplished, with the present construction of human nature, we do not exactly see, but perhaps a few more amendments to the Constitution might do the business, and fix the social status and enjoyment of the African race upon a satisfactory and immovable foundation. Meanwhile we trust the brethren and sisters of the defunct society will "thank God, take courage, cry aloud and spare not."

### THE AFRICAN IN HIS NEW CAREER.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The *National Anti-Slavery Standard* devotes all its space last week to the recent jubilation of the American Anti-Slavery Society over the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. It was the last meeting ever to be held by that society, which has ended in a sort of triumphant dissolution.

Whether the event celebrated with such a blaze of oratorical bonfires justifies all this exultation is a question to be decided by those who are to come after us. They will gather the ripened fruit of the tree planted in a tornado and watered with blood. Whether this stupendous change is a reform must be determined by the sure test of experience. It ought to be a great reform indeed to justify its hideous cost. Its advantages are yet doubtful; but the evils by which it has been purchased are, alas, too real. A million of the bravest of our countrymen have paid their lives or their limbs to purchase this negro jubilee. They have not been benefited. They were generous young men, cut down in the flower of their age. Had they lived, and had each become the father of four children, their offspring would have been equal in number to the negro population freed and enfranchised. The exchange of four millions of such citizens for four millions of voting freedmen presents an account which has a debit as well as a credit side, even if the negroes should prove to be worthy members of the body politic.

The brave men who fell in battle or died of military exposure left agonized relatives at least equal in number to the whole negro population. The jubilant Anti-Slavery Society prudently forbore to go into the arithmetic of bereavement and deprivation. The exultant orators did not compute whether the pain of these sufferers is overbalanced by the boon conferred on the negroes. The grief and destitution, the blasted hopes and agonized affections, of four millions of white mourners make a sum total of misery more than equal to the happiness which has accrued to the four millions of negroes by the change in their condition. So far as this generation is concerned, the balance is against the experiment.

And there is still another exhibit on the debit side of the account. The change has cost in money more than it has cost in blood and sorrow. It has piled up a mountain of debt. It has destroyed our shipping, deranged our currency, wrenched our political institutions, crippled our industry by ruinous taxation, filled the hearts of our people with fierce animosities and fiendish hate, increased the hours and diminished the rewards of labor. *These* surely are not blessings; and they cannot be left out of any fair estimate of the results of the negro agitation. Whatever may be the value of emancipation and negro suffrage, the ecstasies of exultation need to be tempered by a sense of what the experiment has cost. It ought to bring a harvest of beneficent consequences in future generations, to justify the losses and suffering it has inflicted on the present.

All has now been done for the negroes which can be done for them by legislation, and they must hereafter depend upon themselves. They will be the architects of their own fortune, or of their own ruin. Constitutions and laws can do nothing for human beings but to remove obstructions to the free exertion of their faculties. The negroes will find their proper level. Their color will remain black in spite of emancipation and the fifteenth amendment. If their mental endowments are naturally inferior, no law declaring them equal can make the declaration good, any more than it can change their color. Those who resisted their enfranchisement did not wish to exclude them for mere color, but because they supposed there was as ineffaceable a distinction in the characters of the two races as in their complexions. It is for the negroes to prove that this opinion is a prejudice. If they shall display equal energy and capacity with the white race, their color will be no impediment to the recognition of their equality. But if they are to rise in the esteem of the white race they must rise by their own efforts. The field is open; they have every opportunity. A bird and a frog may be equally tied down by a string; when the string is cut the bird mounts carolling into the air, but the frog can only hop and croak. When the negroes shall rival the whites as skilful, inventive mechanics; when pictures and statues by negro artists shall bear comparison with the best products of white genius; when poems, novels, and works of science by negro authors shall be read and praised by people of culture; when negroes shall become the heads of great mercantile houses; when negro wit, sense, manners, refinement, and social gifts shall captivate elegant circles, their black skins and woolly hair will not be regarded as a badge of inferiority. That they are black we know; but we do not know that they can become superior mechanics, artists, poets, savans, conversationists, merchants, jurists, or statesmen. They have now a career open to talents; and if the difference between them and the whites is only a difference of skin and hair, they will in time make it manifest. But we cannot accept their equality on trust, without any proofs. Against their color, merely as color, there will be no prejudice when they shall have demonstrated that it is not an accompaniment of mental and moral inferiority. If a barn-door fowl claims equality with the lark or the eagle, he must not stand disputing on his plumage, but show that it covers equal strength of wing by rising to their elevation in the air.

The negroes of this country take their new start under very favorable circumstances. They are not compelled to maintain a struggle for existence in a dense and overcrowded population. The demand for labor insures them employment, whereas if the experiment were tried in an old country whose labor market is glutted, it would go hard with them unless they were really equal to their white competitors. There is abundant room and employment for them and their offspring, so that they will have an open field for all the energies they possess. If they fail, it will not be because they are crowded and crushed in a press of laborers. The length of time they have been in slavery is also an advantage to them. It is beyond question that slavery has been a civilizing process. The negroes of the United States are altogether superior to their kindred in the wilds of Africa—a superiority produced by inuring them to the habits of regular labor, which is the first lesson of civilization; by contact with a superior race; and by their conversion to Christianity. They are better qualified for their new condition than were the freedmen of the British West India Islands, because they have continued one generation longer in a condition of tutelage; all that is gained being kept and continued by hereditary transmission in accordance with a well-established physiological law. For this reason, the failure of the experiment in the British West Indies does not necessarily foreshadow its failure here. The enslavement of savages is a civilizing influence up to a certain point; and the superior industry of our liberated negroes over those of Jamaica would seem to indicate that British emancipation was premature. If our negroes shall persevere in habits of voluntary industry, that fact will have to be accepted as proving that slavery had done for them all that it can do for any savage race, and that the time had fully come for their release from its leading-strings. But if they relapse into idle and vagabond habits, they have been emancipated too soon or the race is incapable of self-subsistent civilization.

### ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Twenty years ago, the suggestion of a transcontinental railway, connecting our Atlantic with our Pacific border by a direct overland route, was regarded by most people as a stupendous absurdity. Whoever chooses to run over a file of the New York *Herald* will find therein editorials in which a railroad hence to the Pacific is classed with one across the Atlantic to Europe or through the sky to the moon. Such was the opinion of men who prided themselves on being practical, and regarded all who dissented as dreamers and visionaries.

A Pacific Railroad over the central route has now been more than a year in full operation. As the two ends had been pushed across the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada respectively at least eighteen months ago, we may say that—so far, at least, as obstruction from snow and ice is concerned—it has stood the test of two years' actual working. For more than two years passenger trains have started daily from Omaha and from Sacramento respectively, and have crossed the great mountain chains which on either hand inclose the Great Basin with facility and with regularity. We doubt that there has been, on any part of the long route, a greater detention than has repeatedly occurred on the Central and Erie lines respectively through this State, or on that which connects Albany with Boston. Undoubtedly snows will be encountered, in the course of a lifetime, which will test more severely the resources of modern engineering; but then the provisions for resisting and overcoming these embarrassments will be annually extended and perfected. Doubtless the work itself will gradually be straightened and otherwise improved as experience shall dictate, and the average speed of passenger trains will be considerably accelerated; but were nothing to be done but to maintain the present capacity of the road and its equipment, we may safely place the average time required to reach San Francisco from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington, inside of eight days; while Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis are each considerably nearer to the Golden Gate. Practically we may say that half the people of the Atlantic States are within a week's journey of the Pacific.

And this road has been pushed across by far the most difficult and costly of the three projected highways to the sunset land. Its extreme and its average elevation are both far greater than those of the Northern or the Southern route; far more snow falls and lies on this than on the Northern route, and many times the quantity that falls on the Southern; and it is within bounds to say that either of these can be built for two-thirds the cost of this, while the Northern will not be obstructed by snow one day where this will at least three, nor the Southern one day where this will be not less than ten. The entire problem of overland travel and trade by rail may thus be regarded as conclusively solved.

True, it may be urged that the pecuniary phase of the question is still in doubt; but that would be a mistake. Twenty years will see the present road overcrowded, though its two rivals be meantime constructed—overcrowded, even though its reasonable expectations of an immense freighting business in the products of the farthest East should be entirely blasted. Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, are to-day in the main wild wastes and deserts: the year 1890 will return their civilized population at not less than ten millions of intelligent, energetic, industrious freemen. The sugar, tea, coffee, wares, implements, etc. etc., which they must draw from the seaboard States would support a railroad; while millions of tons of mineral which will now pay neither for smelting on the ground nor for transportation to the States, will soon be whirled away to the seaboard smelting works, and even to Europe. The abundant salmon, the peaches, grapes, and other delicate fruits of California, will yet fill train after train consigned to the Helenas and Virginia Cities of the elevated mining regions, where such fruits cannot be grown. As yet, shipments from either coast have mainly been experimental, tentative, speculative, and of course moderate in quantity; while the population of our Alpine territories is but a handful compared with what it soon must be. Whoever lives to see 1880 may see hourly trains laden wholly with peaches, pears, grapes, and figs, leaving Sacramento consigned to a hundred different cities eastward, and among them to Dubuque, St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York. Let those who still doubt watch the developments of the two next years only, and they will be abundantly satisfied.

### THE RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Last year a bill authorizing a classification of the directors of the Erie Railroad—whereby the management of the road and the control of the company were practically placed for an indefinite time in the hands of Messrs. Gould and Fisk, the president and the comptroller of the road—was passed by a Republican Legislature at Albany and signed by our present Democratic Governor. Before our present Democratic Legislature Mr. Charles Burt, a British barrister, representing a number of English stockholders, has appeared, asking in behalf of said stockholders a repeal of said classification law, in order that the stockholders generally may choose a new board of directors, Mr. Burt charging that under the management of Gould and Fisk the interests of the stockholders have suffered and are suffering, and that there is no prospect of relief under said management.

Gould and Fisk, thus put upon their defense, claim that the road under their administration has been well managed; that they found it in a bad condition every way, and have put it in a good condition; that they have extended its connections and feeders, reduced its expenses, and increased its receipts; that if there have been no dividends it is because of the costs of their repairs and improvements; that in regard to this classification law the same system exists in England, and that before it was applied to the Erie road it was in force in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and elsewhere, and applies as well to the New York Central, Hudson River, and Harlem lines, and that this classification system is good in securing experienced men in the direction of the affairs of every road concerned.

In general terms such are the two sides of this controversy. Without taking either side we undertake to say that the relief sought by Mr. Burt for the English stockholders he represents will not be found in the repeal of the bill in question, nor in the New York Legislature, now or hereafter, nor in our State courts. The trouble lies deeper, too deep to be remedied by State Legislatures or State courts. Nor are the evils complained of confined to the Erie road. They exist more or less in all the great railroad lines of the United States, and are beginning to be felt in the small ones. The great and overshadowing evil of all is the watering of the stock. The stock of a railway company, for instance, is twenty-five millions of dollars. But they are hard up, and though a new issue of stock or watering of twenty-five millions may reduce the shares from seventy to thirty per cent. or less, the new issue still gives to the management the control of millions, whereby State Legislatures and State courts become the willing servants of the controlling heads or head of the railway concerned.

Against this formidable evil of stock watering the stockholder, as these matters now stand in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other States, has no redress; but beyond the stockholders lie the greater interests of the masses of the people. And here we find in our great railway companies growing monopolies, which threaten in time the absolute political control of every State concerned unless they are put under the checks and balances of some general law of the United States. The Western Union Telegraph Company is becoming from its stock watering and other processes a dangerous monopoly in view of the general interests of the people. Hence we advocate the merging of the whole telegraph system of the United States in the Post Office Department and as properly belonging to that department of the General Government. In the same view of the paramount interests of the people we hold that there will be no end to these railway corruptions and the grasping ambition of these great railway companies and combinations except in a general law of Congress regulating all the railroad business of the country.

Among the powers conferred upon Congress are the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes," the power to "establish post offices and post roads," the power to "lay and collect taxes," etc., and the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers," etc. Now, under these powers in the Constitution, as settled in settling the late Rebellion, in the establishment of the supremacy of the United States and the subordination of the several States, Congress clearly possesses the authority for a general law for the regulation of commerce among the States on our railroads.

The powers recited were granted to Congress before such things as steamboats, railroads and telegraphs were dreamed of, at a time when Washington was practically as far from New York as San Francisco is to-day. If the powers then recited were held to be necessary to Congress in 1787, how much more necessary are they in 1870? In this new age, in fact, of rapid intercommunications of thought, passengers and goods from point to point, between the two oceans, and between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, and around the world, all those old notions of the age of horse power on land and sails on the sea—all these old notions, we say, dividing States, provinces and peoples, have become obsolete and absurd. We are no longer a loose confederacy of different peoples, cut off from each other by mountains and rivers or by many days' travel; we are one people, and the wants of each State in such things as railroads, steamboats and telegraphs, are the wants of all. In view, then, of harmony, uniformity and wholesome checks upon grasping State monopolies. Congress alone can supply these wants of the age. So, in our judgment, neither the stockholders in our railroads, English or American, nor the people of the several States, have any security for the future against railway stock watering monopolies save in a general law of regulation from Congress.


EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| $200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | $216,000·00 |
| 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750·00 |
| 50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 60,000·00 |
| 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,950·00 |
| 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925·00 |
| 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 92,000·00 |
| 80,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 450·00 |
| 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 23,625·00 |
| 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500·00 |
| $46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | $46,900·00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27. | 36,000·00 |
| Real Estate | 923,700·75 |
| Bills Receivable for Insurances made | |
| Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 55,097·95 |
| Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value | 2,740·20 |
| Cash in Bank $168,318·88 | |
| Cash in Drawer 972·26 | 169,291·14 |
| | $1,852,100·04 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Edward Darlington, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade, |
| Henry Sloan, | Jacob Riegel, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. McFarland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer McIlvain, |
| Hugh Craig, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| John D. Taylor, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, |
| George W. Bernadou, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg |
| William G. Houston, | |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837·45 |
| Interest from Investments, '69 | 114,696·74 |
| | $2,106,534·19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386·84 |

Statement of the Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,122,846 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,708 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,620 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 32,558 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 321,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | Francis R. Cope, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Charles Taylor, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| Ambrose White, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| William Welsh, | Louis C. Madeira, |
| S. Morris Wain, | Charles W. Cushman, |
| John Mason, | Clement A. Griscom, |
| George L. Harrison, | William Brockie. |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MUTUAL | (23 months) | 1092 |
| NEW YORK | (18 months) | 1081 |
| MANHATTAN | (17 months) | 953 |
| KNICKERBOCKER | (20 months) | 669 |
| EQUITABLE | (17 months) | 986 |

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 1 6

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| Daniel Haddock, Jr. | |

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·4

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Ratchford Starr, | J. Livingston Erringer |
| Nalbro Frazier, | James L. Claghorn, |
| John M. Atwood, | Wm. G. Boulton, |
| Benj. T. Tredick, | Charles Wheeler, |
| George H. Stuart, | Thomas H. Montgomery, |
| John H. Brown, | James M. Aertsen. |

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. F. HERRING.

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
of this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST, Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. M. Seyfert, | Wm. B. Reaney, |
| Laurence Myers, | Edward Samuel, |
| J. M. Myers, | H. P. Muirheid, |
| Wm. S. McManus. | Clayton McMichael. [4 26m |

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000·00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS | 2,425,731·67 |
| INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. | LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42. |

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alfred G. Baker, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Thomas Sparks, |
| George W. Richards, | William S. Grant, |
| Isaac Lea, | Thomas S. Ellis, |
| George Fales, | Gustavus S. Benson. |

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. H. HAMILTON, | CHARLES P. BOWER, |
| JOHN CARROW, | JESSE LIGHTFOOT, |
| GEORGE I. YOUNG, | ROBT. SHOEMAKER, |
| JOS. R. LYNDALL, | PETER ARMBRUSTER, |
| LEVI P. COATS, | M. H. DICKINSON, |
| SAMUEL SPARHAWK, | PETER WILLIAMSON, |
| JOSEPH E. SCHELL. | |

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.
3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Richardson, | Robert Pearce, |
| William H. Rhawn, | John Kessler, Jr., |
| William M. Seyfert, | Edward B. Orne, |
| John F. Smith, | Charles Stokes, |
| Nathan Hilles, | John W. Everman, |
| George A. West, | Mordecai Buzby. |

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 25

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 73 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
9 2 Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
UNITED STATES
REVENUE STAMP AGENCY
HAS REMOVED FROM
No. 57 South THIRD Street
TO
No. 56 South THIRD Street,
3 21 JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, [3 31tf
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—The opening game of the season of 1870 was played on Saturday on the grounds of the Athletic Club, between the "Champion" and a picked nine. The score at the end of the ninth inning stood 16 to 1 in favor of the former.

—Silas Ashton, aged eighteen years, and residing at the southwest corner of Christian and Swanson streets, was drowned on Friday, near Fort Delaware. The deceased was on board the sloop Atlantic, and at the time of the sad accident was sitting on the side of the vessel, and while in this position was seized with a fit and fell overboard.

—An adjourned meeting in opposition to the freight railroad in the First and Second wards, for which a bill was passed by the Legislature, notwithstanding a remonstrance by the citizens against it, was held on Saturday evening, at Front and Tasker streets, Mr. John Patterson presiding. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Legislature and the Governor, and providing that legal steps be taken to test the constitutionality of the bill.

—Early yesterday morning, burglars entered the store of Andrew Harrison & Co., manufacturers of ranges, heaters, etc., at the northeast corner of Juniper and Market streets, as is supposed with skeleton keys. They drilled or punched a small hole in the door of a fire-proof safe, and inserting gunpowder and a fuse blew the lining and the door apart, forcing the latter open without injuring the lock. They then ransacked the safe, and obtained but $20. No arrests as yet have been made.

—Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a large number of young men congregated in the neighborhood of Ninth and Carpenter streets, and a disturbance occurred among them, during which several were knocked down and severely beaten. The crowd was soon increased to several hundred, when information was sent to the Seventeenth District Station House. Sergeant Duffy then repaired to the spot with a number of policemen, and tried to quell the disturbance. During the affray the Sergeant was knocked down and beaten and the other officers were badly handled. The officers soon rallied and captured William Smith, Albert Noble, Joseph McCarney, and Thomas Hemphill, and took them before Alderman Bonsall, who, after hearing the evidence, held each of the accused in $1000 bail to answer at court for assault and battery on the officers and inciting to riot.

—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cooper-shop, occupied by Mr. William McConnell, in the rear of a brick building on Twenty-second street, above Arch, occupied by Mr. Peter R. Titus, as a feed and grain-house. The cooper-shop was entirely destroyed, together with its contents, entailing a loss of about $900. The grain-house was considerably damaged by the fire and its contents injured by water. The structures were owned by Mr. Philip Yohn, who had two carts and two wagons destroyed. The loss of Mr. Yohn will not probably exceed an insurance of $1400 which he has upon the premises. That of Mr. Titus is not estimated, but will not probably be large.

About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the frame dwelling of Dr. Richardson, on Darby road, above Thirty-seventh street, was entirely destroyed by fire, which, it is supposed, originated from a defective flue. The furniture and carpets were also removed, but were damaged to the amount of about $1500. No insurance. The building formed part of the Almshouse property belonging to the city, the loss on which is estimated at about $8500.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 113⅜.

—A coal miners' strike is to commence in Carbon district to-day.

—Nothing has been done in Washington respecting the reopening of the Alabama claims.

—The Peace Conference of the South American Republics will take place in Washington in May.

—Official information has been received in Washington of apprehended Fenian designs in Canada.

—There is no truth in the story that the Ways and Means Committee wish to kill the Funding bill.

—An army order has been issued announcing various changes in the military departments and commands.

—So much is the public business in Congress in arrear that there is no chance of the session ending before July.

—Good order now prevails in Richmond and Petersburg, Va., all parties agreeing to await the decision of the courts.

—Business is not so bad as it is generally stated to be. During the eight months ending February 28, the collections from taxes on sales showed an increase of 9½ per cent., as compared with the same period last year.

### Foreign Affairs.

—Disturbances have occurred at Ovar, in Portugal.

—Republican journals in Spain demand the separation of Church and State.

—A report was current in Paris on Saturday that Great Britain and Russia have agreed to propose a general disarmament to Prussia.

—At the latest advices a treaty of peace was being prepared between the Provisional Government of Paraguay and the allied powers.

—In consequence of the failure of the treaty for the sale of St. Thomas to the United States, General R. Raastoff, Danish Minister of War, has resigned.

## OBITUARY.

### Captain Richard W. Meade, U. S. Navy.

On Saturday afternoon Commodore Richard W. Meade, while at a law office in Brooklyn, was stricken by an apoplectic fit, which paralyzed his limbs. He was borne unconscious to the City Hospital. In about an hour after his reception in the hospital he died, having continued unconscious until the time of his death. Notice of his death was sent to his family. Commodore Richard W. Meade was about sixty years of age, having been born in Madrid, Spain, where his father was representing the United States as Minister Extraordinary. He was a brother of General Meade. He has been in the United States Navy upwards of forty-five years. He entered the Naval Academy in 1826, and soon after graduating he was placed in command of a vessel. He carried so much sail off Cape Horn in a gale that the vessel was put in peril. For this he was court-martialled and censured. He was attached to the frigate Brandywine, Pacific Squadron, 1827–30; sloop St. Louis, West India Squadron, 1833–35; promoted to passed midshipman June 14, 1834; commissioned as lieutenant December 20, 1837; Navy Yard, New York, 1845; unemployed 1849–51; commanding steamer Massachusetts, Pacific Squadron, 1853–55. This retarded his promotion, so that when the Rebellion burst upon the country he was merely a commander. Soon after the beginning of the war he was placed in command of the receiving ship North Carolina, and continued in that position until 1864. In 1865 he was given command of the steamer San Jacinto, which was soon afterwards wrecked on the Florida reefs. He was then placed on the retired list in consequence. Although his service in the navy covered a long period of years, his traits of character were such that he was never long enough in active service to distinguish himself. He was noted for his eccentricity and excitable temper, and these were a great drawback. He was by no means a coward, and always longed for active service; but the Navy Department was slow to intrust so excitable a commander with an important command. He was wealthy, having come into possession of valuable land in Florida, bequeathed by his father. He leaves a wife and three sons, the latter all in the naval service, one being a Commander, another a Paymaster, and the third a Captain of Marines. One of his daughters married Charles K. Landis, of Vineland, N. J., another married Mr. Corlies, of New York. This marriage was violently opposed by the Commodore, and out of it grew a family quarrel, which resulted in his incarceration in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. He was, after a time, released by judicial process as a sane man. After the loss of the San Jacinto and the trouble in his family, the Commodore's health failed rapidly.

### A Novel Question at Law.

A rather singular case has just been brought before the Master in Chancery, which is likely to attract considerable attention when it is thoroughly ventilated, as it will be in due time. The chief features of the case may be thus briefly summed up:—During the late war of the Rebellion a certain business firm in this city was forced to suspend, one of the partners retiring and leaving the other to settle the affairs of the concern as best he could. By skilful management and personal popularity the remaining partner succeeded in effecting a satisfactory settlement with the creditors of the firm. This being done, he embarked in trade under his own name, and by strict attention to business and upright dealing with his customers became quite successful, and is now one of the prominent business men in this city, in his particular branch. At this juncture of affairs his old partner, who might have been dead for years, suddenly reappears on the scene and coolly claims his full share in the profits of the concern during this long interval, and is now seeking to enforce this singular demand by due process of law! What will be the ultimate disposition of the case it is not difficult to predict. To us it appears one of the preposterous claims ever brought before a court.—*From the Commercial List and Price Current, April 16.*

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5·17 | MOON RISES..... 10·13
SUN SETS..... 6·42 | HIGH WATER..... 3·26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Celia | London | New York | Mar. 26 |
| Malta | Liverpool | New York v. B. | Mar. 29 |
| England | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 30 |
| New York | Havre | New York | April 2 |
| C. of Manch'ster | Liverpool | New York v. B. | April 2 |
| Paraguay | London | New York | April 2 |
| Ocean Queen | Stettin | New York | April 2 |
| Palmyra | Liverpool | New York v B. | April 5 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Holsatia | New York | Hamburg | April 19 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool v. H. | April 19 |
| Nevada | New York | Liverpool | April 20 |
| New York | New York | Bremen | April 21 |
| Celia | New York | London | April 23 |
| C. of Wash'ton | New York | Liverpool | April 23 |
| India | New York | Glasgow | April 23 |
| Union | New York | Bremen | April 23 |
| France | New York | Liverpool | April 23 |
| Colorado | New York | Liverpool | April 27 |
| Iowa | New York | Glasgow | April 27 |
| America | New York | Bremen | April 28 |
| St. Laurent | New York | Havre | April 30 |
| C. of Brooklyn | New York | Liverpool | April 30 |
| C. of N. York | New York | Liverpool | May 3 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | May 7 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pioneer | Philadelphia | Wilmington ... April 21 |
| Achilles | Philadelphia | New Orleans ... April 23 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. brig Sir Robert Napier, Hodge, Cork for orders, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Br. brig J. Comfil, Comfil, Barbados, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Prairie Rose, Griffin, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Brig Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos, Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Brig Penniman, Dickson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Br. schr Ada, Belzea, St. John, N. B., via Portland, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, New Bedford, D. Cooper.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Cambridgeport, do.
Schr Romeo, Francis, Rockport, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, Pawtucket, do.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Providence, do.
Schr M. R. Hickman, White, Richmond, Va., via Wilmington, Del., D. Cooper.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Reports brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, from Messina 4th Feb., 5 miles SW. of Finnia Island, in a thick fog, standing off SE.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

N. G. bark Carl August, Sieverts, from Liverpool Jan. 20, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Bark Hornet, Hopkins, 37 days from Messina via Holmes' Hole, with fruit and brimstone to N. Hellings & Bro.

Br. brig Emma G., Webber, 10 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to Dallett & Son—vessel to Workman & Co.

Brig Erie, Sears, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to order.

Br. schr Sophia Bowen, Bowen, 20 days from St. John, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Ship Nimbus, Kelly, from Liverpool March 18, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co. Towed up by tug America.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown via Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Star of Hope, Peterson, from Messina Feb. 17, with fruit, etc., to N. Hellings & Bro.—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, from Sagua, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr Addie Murchie, Murchie, from Arecibo, P.R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Ralph Carleton, Curtis, 13 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, 14 days from Calais, with laths and pickets to W. A. Levering.

Schr Bloomfield, Cutten, 5 days from Norfolk, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Remittance, Wilson, 5 days from Wicomico river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Jas. Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, with grain to Collins & Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Dons river, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 18.—Two boats left this morning in tow, as follows:—

Simon Snyder, with lumber, for Chester.

Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk Pulp Works.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 16.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Hope, with straw, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Ellen, Geo. Fowler, Catherine Moan, W. S. Burton, and Lyons, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Atlantic, Jacobsen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 2d inst.

Ship John Barbour, Chapman, hence for Antwerp, at Scilly 4th inst.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at New Orleans 11th inst. via Havana.

Steamship Achilles, Colburn, hence, at Savannah 16th inst.

Bark Land o'Cakes, Wills, hence, at Newry 2d inst.

Schr Traveller, Hodges, for Philadelphia, was loading at Mayaguez 31st ult., to sail 2d inst.

Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, at Mayaguez 31st ult., for Philadelphia 1st inst.

Schr S. L. Evans, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, was loading at Cienfuegos 24th ult.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Hughes, was at Cienfuegos 24th ult., uncertain.

Schr J. S. Schindler, Lee, was loading at Galveston 8th inst. for Fall River.

Schr R. Florence, Rich, hence, at Portsmouth 11th instant.

Schrs John H. Perry, Kelley, and Golden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 14th inst.

Schr John C. Henry, Dilks, hence for Lynn, sailed from New London 14th inst.


DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST.
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF COPPER SCALE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 12, 1870.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, about SEVENTY THOUSAND (70,000) POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in lots to suit purchasers.

It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Samples of similar scale have shown 62 per cent. of metallic copper.

One-half the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove the scale from the yard, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the yard. 4 12 tuth6t

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1052 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6·30 A. M. and 12·50 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 20 cents Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 4 12 1m

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
3 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 fm 6m No. 309 N. SECOND Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.

WEAVER & CO.,
Rope and Twine Manufacturers
AND
Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.
No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue,
Store, No. 12 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN F. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Sts.,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORTLIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freigh to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF
BROOME STREET;
WAREROOMS,
FIFTH AVENUE,
CORNER OF FOURTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES,
In all the Fashionable Varieties,
EXCLUSIVELY OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND IN ALL RESPECTS EQUAL TO THOSE BUILT TO THE ORDER OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. 4 6 wfm20t

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

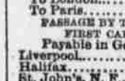
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 23, 12 Noon.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 42 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold. | | STEERAGE, Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 30 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F. | 45 | St. John's, N. F. | 30 |
| by Branch Steamer | | by Branch Steamer | |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

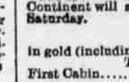


PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

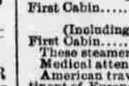
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING A BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
*Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—*
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
*From Bremen to New York:—*
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 12† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

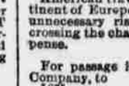
FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received on low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§



FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
§4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.



DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§



NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown, D. C.
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15


## CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t


ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at the notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cars, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29† JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 203 S. NINTH Street,
9§ Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 23§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.


## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—PATTI IN OPERA.
PATTI OPERATIC FESTIVAL.
Mr. Max Strakosch is happy to announce that in compliance with the general desire on the part of the numerous patrons of the opera in Philadelphia he has succeeded in inducing
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
To appear in Mozart's Grand Opera,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
Arrangements are now perfected, and, after its rendition in New York, that immortal masterwork, superbly mounted, will be produced on
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 2 and 3,
When Miss Patti will assume the role of the
QUEEN OF NIGHT,
Supported by a most brilliant cast,
Powerful chorus, and complete orchestra,
Under the direction of
MONS. THEODORE RITTER. 4 18mwf4t

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF MRS. JAMES A. OATES

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870.


## *INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.*

THE subject of international coinage is attracting considerable attention at this time, and the probabilities are that ere long some decided effort will be made to bring about a definite arrangement that will be measurably satisfactory to all parties. That such changes as are involved in the unification of the coinage will create inconvenience, especially at first, must be conceded by the most ardent advocates of the measure, and the question to be considered is whether the advantages will be so great that they will more than counterbalance the disadvantages. Before any decided action is taken it will be necessary of course to view the subject carefully upon both sides, and in case some agreement is made between different nations, the change should be made in such a manner as will create as little disturbance to existing monetary arrangements as possible. We think that a system of international coinage is not only eminently desirable, but that before a great many years it will be a necessity. The rapid means of intercommunication at the present day brings men nearer together, and makes them more cosmopolitan; and the old and cumbersome methods of exchange will have to be abandoned as stage coaches and sailing packets were. The arguments against international coinage, however, are many and forcible, and some of them are very fairly stated by Dr. Linderman, the late Director of the Mint, in a letter to Mr. Hooper, of the Committee of Coinage, Weights, and Measures of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Linderman urges that the proposed alteration of our gold coinage will reduce it about 3½ per cent. in value. This would necessitate an entire recoinage of the present issue, a reduction in value and a recoinage of our silver coins, and an entire readjustment of values in contracts and all mercantile transactions. This Dr. Linderman contends could not be done, under the most favorable circumstances, without injustice and loss to a great many persons, and a general confusion in all monetary matters. He further states that most of our business, in exchange and in the export of bullion and coin, is with Great Britain; and that, in view of the fact that the British Government has persistently refused hitherto to alter its monetary system, it is unwise and unnecessary for us to do so. There is certainly much force in this objection, and it is of much more importance that we should assimilate our coinage with that of Great Britain than with any other country. An effort is now being made to establish the French franc as the standard of value, and it is in favor of this scheme that the franc has already been adopted by several nations. The United States and Great Britain, however, are the great commercial nations, and in a matter of this kind their convenience will have to be consulted in a large degree. Although it professes to be so, the French franc is not more of a scientific measure of value than the American dollar or the British pound, and is, therefore, on its own account entitled to no more respect. In arranging a system of international coinage, however, every nation must expect to yield something, and before any arrangement is arrived at, some standard of certain scientific value must be determined upon. The objection of Dr. Linderman that each nation would continue to reckon by its present unit of account is not one of very great moment, and his suggestion of an identical *money of account* to be agreed upon by the different nations, with international coin to represent it, would scarcely work in practice, unless indeed it were understood as being the first step towards a complete and perfect system of international coinage.

The time has scarcely arrived yet for such a great improvement as an international coinage to be adopted, but it is proper that the subject should be discussed in order that its merits be well understood, and that the public mind may be prepared for the change when it shall be decided upon.

## *MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.*

THE letter recently written to the Secretary of the Indian Commission by General Sanborn, one of the Peace Commissioners of 1868, throws considerable light upon the complicated relations of the Government with the Western bands of warlike Sioux, and at the same time exposes the difficulty of maintaining peaceful relations of any kind with these tribes. According to General Sanborn's statement, the hostile Indians, after acquiescing for ten years in the treaty of 1851, and receiving during that period all its stipulated benefits, began a relentless war in 1861 because they were originally dissatisfied with the treaty as amended, and determined from the outset to disregard it as soon as the Government ceased to grant large annual annuities. This is a fair specimen of the policy of the savages in all their negotiations. They keep faith so long as they are restrained by interest or compulsion, but not one instant longer, and when they wage war it is as robbers and murderers and not as soldiers. The alternative suggested is new treaties, which in turn will only be made to be broken, or wars which, according to General Sanborn's representation, will require the employment of from 20,000 to 40,000 soldiers, at an annual expense of $50,000,000, and all this to keep in check 12,000 savages. In the midst of this dilemma great opposition is evinced to wage war against the Indians even when war is acknowledged to be necessary. And the philosophy of the old treatment of the Indian question by those who have controlled it may be summed up in the problem of ascertaining how the largest sum of money can be extracted from the national treasury with the least possible service to either the settlers or the aborigines. Indian troubles of some kind are joyfully hailed by many of the Western adventurers as a pretext for large expenditures, and they are never weary of devising plans whereby these expenditures may be necessitated. Civilization, as it is illustrated on the frontier, is necessarily death to the Indian, and the chief practical difference between his immediate and gradual destruction consists in the fact that the latter costs immense sums of money and many lives of white men, while the former brings to a speedy end what is at best a series of revolting crimes. It is time that the nation said "you must" to the savages. It should either drive them to reservations or kill them off as merciless murderers.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco brings to the Atlantic coast the distressing intelligence that "Mr. Delong, Minister to Japan, threatens to resign unless Congress makes that mission first-class." We blush to confess that we are ignorant of any remarkable services which this indispensable diplomatist has heretofore rendered to the country, and that we have never heard of the special qualifications he presumably possesses. In our unenlightened state we would be prompted to advise Mr. Delong to note the injunction given in the song to his popular relative, Miss Lucy Long, and to take time for mature reflection before he resigns an office that may be far beyond his deserts. But it may be, after all, that he is the only man in the country who has thoroughly mastered the art of Japanning the Japs in good sty'e, and if this be indeed true, what a terrible tax it would be upon his patriotism to ask him to waste his sweetness on the land of hari-kari for the paltry compensation of $7500 per annum, and outfit, in gold, when, by a bold stroke, he might have this compensation increased to $12,000! The idea of this great nation wronging such an ornamental representative as Delong out of the extra $4500 is really too dreadful! We do not wonder that he chafes with indignation at the thought, and if Congress does not instantly bend itself beneath his fearful threat, we have no right to expect that we can enjoy the high honor of having this great man prostrating himself at the feet of the Tycoon, and in such a dire dilemma what is to become of the Star-spangled Banner and Yankee Doodle?

A CABLE DESPATCH from Copenhagen states that General R. Rasloff, the Danish Minister of War, "has tendered his resignation, in consequence of the failure of the treaty for the sale of St. Thomas to the United States." This shocking occurrence would have been prevented if the American people had agreed to pay ten millions of dollars for a rocky little island that is not worth a tithe of that sum. If American tax-payers had been made to writhe a little more sharply than usual, the gallant leader of the noble army of Denmark would not have been obliged to bid farewell to the plumed troop, etc. Some men, in Rasloff's place, might have consoled themselves under the circumstances with the glorious privilege of still ruling the magnificent domain of St. Thomss, but he had a spirit far too noble to content himself with such a gratification, and now the world must sadly note the disappearance of this great man of arms, with the consciousness that he retires from office solely on account of the determination of the American Senate to be merciful to their constituents.

## THE FINE ARTS.

### *ART GOSSIP.*

The determination of the Directors of the Academy of Fine Arts not to hold a spring exhibition this year is on many accounts to be regretted, but on the whole we consider it as an indication that the institution is preparing to abandon its do-nothing policy, and make a fresh start with the intention, if possible, of catching up with the age. During a number of years past the exhibitions of the Academy grew rapidly worse and worse, and the policy pursued by the directors more than ever alienated from them the artists of Philadelphia, until last spring the result of the peculiar system of management that has characterized the institution was a dead failure. The exhibition was the worst that had been given for years. Many of the best native artists either refused point blank to send their pictures, or else quietly withheld them, and the public showed how little interest they felt by declining to invest their funds to see the show. It was a wise thing, therefore, not to brave criticism by another poor display which would be chiefly remarkable for the absence of American works; and, as during the past winter numerous improvements have been made in the schools of the Academy under the direction of Professor Schussele, we are disposed to have some hopes for the institution yet. The fact is, however, that the Academy is established upon a radically wrong basis; and it never can become such a school of art as will do credit to the city or country until measures are taken to secure the active co-operation and sympathy of the artists. The schools are the strong points of the Academy, and that the energies of the institution are devoted to increasing their facilities is a healthy sign. Scarcely a beginning, however, has yet been made; and from present appearances both Boston and New York are likely to have first-class art institutions established in their midst while we are thinking about it.

Boston already has a great free library that is the pride of its own citizens and the envy of others, and with an energy and appreciation of the importance of cultivating a taste for the fine arts that are entitled to the heartiest commendation, Boston is about to establish a Museum of the Fine Arts that will leave both New York and Philadelphia far behind in the race unless they make more rapid advances in the way of art culture than they are doing at present. In this connection the following description of the object, aim, and prospects of this institution, which was incorporated on February 5, 1870, may not be uninteresting:—

The objects of the Museum of Fine Arts are:—First. To make available to the public and to students such art collections already existing in the neighborhood as the proprietors of such collections may see fit to deposit in a suitable building, to be arranged for the purpose, under such general provisions as to the custody and exhibition thereof as shall be agreed upon, with the sole view to their greatest public usefulness. Second. To form in this way the nucleus of what may hereafter become, through the liberality of enughtened friends of art, a representative Museum of the Fine Arts, in all their branches, and in all their technical applications. Third. To provide opportunities and means for giving instruction in drawing, painting, modeling, and designing, with their industrial applications, through lectures, practical schools, and a special library.

As it is understood that Harvard University, the Boston Athenæum, and other public bodies represented in this board, propose to deposit in the Museum the works of art belonging to them, it may be expected that, when first opened to the public, it will contain the following collections:—

1. A collection of mediæval armor, carved furniture, and majolica, made by the late T. Bigelow Lawrence, Esq., and bequeathed to the Boston Athenæum. Mrs. Lawrence generously proposes to decorate at her own expense the portion of the building to be devoted to this collection.
2. The precious collection of engravings, by the most eminent Italian, Dutch, and German masters, made by the late Francis C. Gray, Esq., and devised by him to the University at Cambridge. This collection is one which any European city would be proud to possess.
3. The pictures and casts belonging to the Boston Athenæum.
4. Such part of the collection of engravings made by Cardinal Tosti, and given by T. G. Appleton, Esq., to the Boston Public Library, as Mr. Appleton and the Trustees of that institution may deem it advisable to deposit in the museum.
5. Such works of art as individuals may feel disposed to give to the museum, or to deposit there for a longer or shorter period.
6. A commencement, at least, of what is intended ultimately to become a comprehensive gallery of reproductions, through plaster casts of the many treasures of antique and mediæval art, and of photographs of original drawings by the most renowned artists of all periods, now accessible at small cost.

Philadelphia has a better nucleus for a great art institution than any city in the United States, and it is not to the credit of those who profess to represent the culture and artistic taste of this city that some energetic steps are not taken to excite a public interest in this subject and to secure the establishment of an art school and museum that we can be proud of.

Speaking of the Academy of Fine Arts reminds us that T. Buchanan Read's picture of "Sheridan's Ride" still continues to be an attraction there. It is visited by crowds of people every day, and the collection of the Academy through the instrumentality of this work has been seen by a greater number of persons than at any single period since the foundation of the institution. As an additional attraction Mr. Pugh has engaged the distinguished tragedian J. B. Roberts, Esq., to read the poem which the picture illustrates twice each day during the present week. The abilities of Mr. Roberts as an elocutionist are so well known that they need no commendation, and it will add greatly to the interest of the picture to hear him read the spirited lines of the artist-poet.

Among those who visited the Academy for the purpose of inspecting this picture was General Sheridan himself, when he was in the city a few days ago. The General was anxious to see whether justice had been done him, so he bought his ticket, walked in, and although the galleries were quite full of ladies and gentlemen at the time, and the General passed full fifteen minutes gazing at his counterfeit presentment, he was not recognized by a soul in the place until, in passing out, he was invited to purchase a chromo, when he astonished the vendor of those wonderful works of art by saying that, as he was the owner of the horse, he would not invest at present. Then before the astonished youth could recover his presence of mind Sheridan had vanished, and was seen in those regions no more. The laugh in this case is supposed to be against the artist; but Manager Pugh, who is justly indignant, has taken his revenge by discharging the ticket seller and the chromo agent. He was himself absent at the time dictating Senator Revels' lecture to his amanuensis, and he earnestly protests that, had he been present, such a mishap could not have occurred, but that he would have played off "Little Phil" as the great card of the season by engaging him at an enormous salary to deliver a descriptive lecture and read the poem twice a day for the next three months—an employment which Mr. Pugh rightly thinks would be much more enjoyable during the warm weather than hunting the Indians out on the plains. When a man has a good many irons in the fire, however, some of them are apt to get hot in the handle, and such accidents as that related above will happen to the best regulated managers sometimes.

Among the young Philadelphia artists who have yet to achieve fame and fortune, but who give promise that ere many years they will do something that will compel the admiration and applause of the public, may be mentioned the sculptor Howard Roberts. This gentleman returned about nine months ago from Paris, where he had been studying for several years, bringing with him several specimens of his work that astonished his best friends. One of these especially, a bust in marble of an Italian peasant girl, was a charming performance, both as regards conception and execution. During the past winter Mr. Roberts has been industriously at work. In addition to one or two portraits, he has produced several ideal busts that are distinguished by many fine qualities of style. One of these, a very beautiful female head, is now being put in marble, and it is hoped that it will ere long be ready for exhibition. There is something particularly attractive in the thoughtful expression, and in the finely modelled but slightly irregular features of the face in this work. It has character, a quality that many modern performances in this line entirely lack, and it is at once an agreeable departure from the severity of the antique and the extravagances in which many modern sculptors indulge in works of this class. The arrangement of the hair and the lace that is thrown loosely over the shoulders and bosom are tasteful and artistic, and when considered as one of the first efforts of a young artist, the bust is not only excellent in itself, but it is entitled to warm praise for the promise it holds forth for even better things in the future. Another work of merit is a female head crowned with ivy, and the sculptor is now engaged in modelling a full-length figure of Venus standing on a shell. This is not sufficiently far advanced to warrant criticism, but the outlines are graceful, and it looks as though it would be a success. The chief characteristic of Mr. Roberts' style is refinement, and this will commend his productions greatly to those who have taste but perhaps little knowledge of art. He is enthusiastic and industrious, and he has received his training in the best schools. From such an artist much is to be expected.

Mr. P. F. Rothermel is working with energy on his great picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg," and he hopes to complete it within a few months. This picture will be a magnificent piece of color, and it is to be hoped that it will be extensively exhibited in this and other cities before it is finally placed in the State Capitol. As the work is yet under the artist's hand, the present is not the time to discuss its merits, and we must therefore wait patiently until the proper moment arrives for noticing it as it deserves.

Mr. D. R. Knight, like many other of our artists, has sent all his finished pictures to the New York exhibition, where we hope that they will receive proper notice at the hands of the public and critics. Since the completion of his fine portrait of General Meade, Mr. Knight has been principally engaged upon a Shakespearian subject, which he is elaborating with his best skill.

A fine example from the easel of Mr. Joseph John, the late curator of the Academy of Fine Arts, is now on exhibition at Earles' galleries. It is entitled "The Guardian Angel," and is at once the largest and the best picture that this artist has yet produced. Mr. John makes a specialty of this class of subjects, and his works are distinguished by a poetical feeling and religious sentiment that will recommend them to the public, independently of their artistic merits. "The Guardian Angel" represents a bright-faced little boy walking over a rocky path in pursuit of some object, while behind him is the stately figure of his guardian angel, who directs his steps and keeps him from the pitfalls that lie along his path. There is something exceedingly spiritual in the appearance of the angel that calls to mind some of the exquisite descriptions of Dante. Mr. John is a delicate and poetical rather than a strong painter, and a want of strength is the chief fault of this picture, at least of portions of it. Its merits, however, are so many and so great that a possible defect like this can easily be overlooked.

Mr. T. J. Fennimore, whose "Mount Washington" was one of the attractions of the last Academy exhibiton, has now in his studio a number of completed works which he will shortly place on exhibition in some of the Chesnut street galleries and windows. This artist paints a class of subjects that certainly ought to be popular in this city if not elsewhere. Nearly all the pictures now on his hands are views on the Schuylkill and Wissahickon and about Fairmount Park, and several of them are direct transcripts from nature, having been painted on the spots they represent. There are in the neighborhood of this city innumerable lovely views that tempt the artist, and by no one have these been explored more thoroughly than by Mr. Fennimore. This artist received his education from nature herself, and he has formed his style by a conscientious endeavor to transfer to his canvas faithful copies of exactly what he sees worthy of notice in his rambles. Mr. Fennimore's style of coloring has many charming qualities, and there are few artists who can paint the delicate tints of an afternoon sky better than he. As careful studies of nature in contradistinction to studio pictures, executed from memory and sketches, the performances of Mr. Fennimore are entitled to particular mention.

Most of the artists we have mentioned in this article are young men who have extensive reputations still to make. They have all done work that has won the commendation of judicious friends of art, and they ought to receive that encouragement here that will prevent them from following the example of some others by abandoning Philadelphia for New York, or other places where buyers are more plenty and more free with their money. The future of art in this city depends upon young men, and a little judgment and liberality on the part of those who profess to have an interest in the matter will go a great ways in making Philadelphia a desirable place of residence, for artists who rightly think that in the present state of civilization in this country they have some claims upon the regards of the wealthy, who have the means to give a substantial encouragement to their efforts. Artists, as a rule, do not look upon the accumulation of dollars and cents as the chief end of existence, and on that account, if no other, they should be dealt with by moneyed men in a liberal spirit, and not be compelled to seek for patrons, and to haggle over the prices of their works as if they were groceries and dry goods.

COMPLIMENTARY.—"Whenever," says the New York *Times*, "any important news is received during the daytime, which requires to be written up, the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH is pretty certain to do it, and pretty certain to do it well."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*


MOYAMENSING HOSE COMPANY,

No. 27.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the inclement state of the weather at present, and desirous of affording the necessary protection and shelter to our guests, the management beg leave to announce that they have an Awning erected covering the entire front of the Academy; also, the pavement will be carpeted from the curbstone reaching into the lobby.

FRANCIS A. DEVITT,
1t SECRETARY.

Business Suits for Spring. Business Suits for Spring. Business Suits for Spring. Business Suits for Spring. Business Suits for Spring. Business Suits for Spring. Business Suits for Spring. Business Suits for Spring. Business Suits for Spring.

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THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE
STILL THE ATTRACTION.
GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,
BY THE POET-ARTIST,
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EIGHTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
OVER 70,000 VISITORS.
THE POEM RECITED TWICE A DAY.
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MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist.
CHROMOs of the above celebrated Painting, in size 20x25 inches, price $10. [4 18 tf
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
J. B. WALKER.
4 9t M5

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 16 tM9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

LADIES' WALKING SUITS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

Will continue the sale of his GREAT BARGAINS IN SUITS, having had extraordinary success.
LADIES' SUITS AT $10, WORTH $20. COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 18.

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J. M. HAFLEIGH has now a well-organized Department for the manufacture of CHILDREN'S DRESSES, from $3·50 to $50.

ALSO, LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, NIGHT DRESSES, MUSLIN SKIRTS, CHEMISES, ETC.

Will Open Monday, April 18,

BLACK HERNANIS, 75 cents. BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·50.
BLACK STRIPE SILKS, $1·00. BONNET'S TAFFETAS, $3·00 to $5·00.

ALSO, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, AND THE "VICTOR TIE," NEW.
LAMA LACE SHAWLS VERY CHEAP. 4 16 3t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.

HIGH ART.

The Sale of the Season.

*Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER'S (of Antwerp) sale of Paintings takes place TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 19 and 20. Finest collection ever offered in this city. To be sold without reserve. For list of artists look in auction column.*

4 15 5t4p B. SCOTT, Jr.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."—A Lecture on the above subject, by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, on MONDAY EVENING, April 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the mission work of the young people of the church. Tickets, 50 cents, at the Piano Rooms of J. E. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at No. 530 Arch street. 4 16 7t

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH inst., the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

PIANOS.

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Superior to all others in Design.
Superior to all others in Durability.
Superior to all others in Comfort.

R. & W. Clothing Crowds of Customers with Choicest Clothes,
Commended for Excellence of Fit.
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(Equal to Steinway's), and [4 2 1m
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER.
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3 8 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

New Stockton Hotel,
OPENS JUNE 25, 1870.
TERMS {$4·50 PER DAY. {$28·00 PER WEEK.
Rooms can be engaged upon application to me, at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
CHARLES DUFFY,
4 18 6t PROPRIETOR.

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Newport, Rhode Island.
BOARD REDUCED.
This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
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SOAP.

B. T. BABBITT'S NEW YORK CITY SOAP, Union and best Soaps. For sale by all grocers. Wholesale agency at HENRY C. KELLOGG & CO.'S, 4 13 2t*] Southwest cor. WATER and CHESNUT Sts.

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*AT THE SEA-SIDE.*

## OUR CAPE MAY LETT

**Keeping Cool Early in the Season—A High Wind and a Heavy Fall in the Mercury—First Notes of the Winter's Work—A General Upheaval, both on Land and Water—And Divers Other Sea-side Matters.**

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., April 16, 1870.

With the thermometer standing, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at 84 degrees in the shade, your correspondent's orders to repair to the seaside on the first train were received with a commendable degree of good grace. In fact, the noon-tide of Friday was worthy of a July day, and the contemplation of a flying trip to a cooler and breezier climate was by no means depressing. The train that left the Camden depot of the West Jersey Railroad on that unseasonable afternoon presented a scene of bustling activity that assisted materially in maintaining the delusion of a midsummer day in the early spring time. Taking time by the forelock to the extent of a half hour did not avail to secure a seat on the shady side, and, although the greater number of the passengers dropped out by the way, a good number kept to their seats until the end of the journey.

And here, in passing, it will not be out of place to note the material benefits which the network of railway lines known under the comprehensive title of the West Jersey Railroad has conferred upon the section of country through which it extends. Before the completion of the road and its numerous branches, South Jersey was a *terra incognita*, a sort of *ultima thule*, into which no one ventured save one who was native and to the manor born. It was a dreary place to go to, a cheerful place to leave when once you had made your way there. The West Jersey Railroad has changed all this by opening up the country to the outside world. During the summer months there is an immense through travel, but this, large as it is, is but one-seventh of the passenger traffic of the year, which is constantly increasing at the rate of about ten per cent. per annum. The result of the opening of the road has been a perceptible improvement of this entire section of the State, and a South Jersey farmer is no longer, as he used to be, weighed down by poverty in proportion to the number of his acres. During the winter the railroad company has been busily engaged in putting its roads and rolling stock in trim for the approaching season. To accommodate the anticipated increase in travel a large number of elegant and comfortable passenger cars have been built expressly for the through summer traffic, while a large portion of the road has been ballasted, and preparations made to relay a portion of the track with steel rails. An important improvement, at an outlay of about $125,000, has been made at the crossing of Mantua creek, where three miles of new roadway have been constructed to straighten the line, and a substantial stone bridge to replace the old wooden one. The indications at present are that the Cape May travel over the road during the coming season will be largely in excess of that of all previous years. Already special excursion trains for thirty-five days have been engaged, and additions are being made every day to the list.

One of the most noticeable engagements thus far effected is that of Colonel Latta's regiment, the Grey Reserves, who will pack up their traps for Cape May on the 15th of July, and remain in camp there ten days. The encampment of the Grey Reserves last summer was a signal success, as all who were on hand at the time will remember. Although there is no present prospect that the "boys" will be complimented during the approaching encampment with two or three reviews by his Excellency, the commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the republic, and the opportunity to "receive their old commander with cheers," they will have a good time and a merry one, and the island will be all the more attractive for their sojourn upon it. And just as the Grey Reserves are about folding their tents to steal away to the sultry city, the Fifth Maryland Militia, which is regarded by all Baltimore as most emphatically a "crack" regiment, will storm the island, and entrench themselves upon it for a week or so. I trust that the commanding officers of the two regiments will manage matters so that the Marylanders may arrive a day or two before the Philadelphians depart. The "troops" from both cities would enjoy themselves all the more through a friendly tilt at dress parading and light-fantastic toe-ing.

But, to return from this digression, before we reached the proximity of the sea yesterday, there was a noticeable change in the weather. When the train drew up in the depot on the island, the wind, to use an expressive term, was on a high horse and in a frolicksome mood. But despite the time of the year, and the bluster of the sea breezes, the depot was fairly crowded. All the winter denizens of the town had turned out to enjoy the daily sensation of the arrival of the train, and by a superfluous bustle, inspired by the keen wind from seaward, the grand stir of a midsummer eve was measurably reproduced. It was quite as much as one could do to work one's way through the jostling crowd—a crowd that, in one respect, presented such a startling and painful contrast to that assemblage which makes one's entrance into the town at the height of the season such a serious and perplexing matter. Not a woman was to be seen, save the few who had alighted from the train. There was no dazzling array of sparkling eyes and marbled shoulders, no musical clatter of brisk womanly tongues, no eager and tender embraces, no rustle of silks and snapping of steel springs in all that jam and jostle.

But the jolly sea-breeze made ample amends for all that was lacking. It veered and it shifted, and took one sharply under the ear, like a rough fellow who entertained a grudge against you. It pierced one's spring overcoat, and worked and worried its boisterous way into the very marrow of one's bones, and then galloped up and down through one's innermost cavities, and wound up its gay frolic by throwing one into a grand midwinter shiver, and it did not mend matters when one was told that at two o'clock the air was as lazy as an Italian beggar, and the thermometer marked 80 degrees in the shade!

"There's a high tide to-night," remarked a friend who had preceded me by twenty-four hours. "Suppose we take a tramp along the beach and take a look at it." The invitation coming, as it did, just as we were comfortably housed in the substantial cottage which of old was known as the "Bug Pig," but which is now devoted to worthier purposes, and tenanted by mine host Cake, of Congress Hall—the invitation to take a tramp on the beach in such a rattling hurricane was scarcely an inviting one. But it was repeated in an urgent way, and so down by the beach we strode, and gazed in the full moonlight upon the grand but dismal scene, and shivered and shuddered and shook as we gazed.

"This isn't the highest tide we've had, by any means," chattered, apologetically, one of the aborigines who accompanied the party.

"N-n-no ap-apology-gy is need-d-d-ed," was my comforting response.

"What a glorious surf for a buff bath," again put in the aborigine, the rattle of his teeth almost drowning the roar of the breakers. Very properly, no attention was paid to this unseasonable joke.

Although the very marrow seemed to be working its way out of my bones, I could not persuade myself to turn back to the tempest and seek the shelter of the "Blue Pig," without a little dalliance. That shifting, piercing, roaring wind was working its own sweet will with the obedient waters, and all that came within their reach. Along the whole beach front, for a stretch of a mile or more, an array of stout piles had been driven, as a breakwater for the grand beach drive of which I shall have more to say by-and-by. In and out among these the wind frisked and flurried, and round about them whirled and danced the water, breaking into misty spray as it rolled on past the unheeded barrier and scooped up a sheet of gravel to carry out to sea on its return. Great gaps in the gloomy array of wooden sentinels had already been made, and now and then a fresh log would let go its hold upon the shaky sand, and shoot off in a bee-line for the Bay of Biscay, with the wreck of a shattered bath-house to convoy it over the ocean.

But, as we contemplated the discomfiture of the beach-drive breakwater, the joints of the aborigine ceased to creak from stiffening, and the party at last cheerfully returned to the whilom "Blue Pig," to sit around a cosy supper table and demolish raw oysters still dripping with the brine in which they were serenely happy less than ten hours before.

And after supper I am regaled, as are your readers now in their turn, with the most notable things that have been done since the close of the last season, and are yet to be done before the opening of the next, by way of rendering Cape Island more attractive than ever as a summer resort.

But here, at the very outset, I am guilty of a blunder; for Cape Island is Cape Island no longer. The Legislature of New Jersey recently in session, like your own, did an infinitude of things, and among others it transformed Cape Island into the City of Cape May. Everybody will approve the change, and especially those whose correspondence in former times, when addressed simply to Cape May, brought up at Cape May Court-house, a dreary little hamlet eleven miles off in the woods, where justice is dispensed in old-fashioned Jersey style—that is to say, without fear or favor.

The last Legislature likewise did another good thing, in perfecting its former action looking to the creation of a commission charged with the laying out, widening, extension, draining, and general care and supervision of the streets of the town. This commission, which is now in full working order, was appointed by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in accordance with the act of Assembly, and consists of the following gentlemen, all of them well known to frequenters of the island, and deeply interested in its prosperity:—

John C. Bullitt, Esq., of Philadelphia, Chairman; General William J. Sewell, of Camden, the General Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroads; and J. F. Cake, Esq., the proprietor of Congress Hall; Joseph Q. Williams, Esq., ex-Mayor; and George Hildreth, Esq., of Cape May City.

The act requires that at least three of the five members of the commission shall be residents of the city of Cape May, and all of them property holders. Meetings are held by the commission every Friday evening, Mr. Bullitt presiding, and Mr. A. P. Hildreth, of the Congress Hall office staff, acting as clerk. They have entered heartily into their work, and are now engaged in discussing the most available plans for thoroughly draining the town, while already at the task of putting the streets in a better condition than they have been for years past. As a sample of what they are doing, Jackson street may be taken. This thoroughfare, which is always so thickly crowded with vehicles and foot passengers about train time during the summer, has been thoroughly reconstructed from the depot to Washington street. Flag curbstones have been laid and flagstone gutters constructed the entire distance; and the roadway has been bedded with gravel and crowned with oyster-shells, forming a smooth and compact highway which will turn water as neatly as the back of a duck.

But the grand enterprise in which the authosities have been engaged during the winter is the Beach Drive. The original plan for this contemplated a grand roadway sixty feet in width, extending along the entire ocean front, a distance of a mile and a half. The foot of Decatur street, which runs just west of the Columbia House, is about the central point of the proposed drive, and from this point east the Beach Drive is already completed, a small outlay only being needed to put it in condition for travel before the opening of the season. At the eastern end it runs at right angles into Madison avenue, a new and substantial roadway which, crossing the shallow sound, extends over the marshes to the mainland, a distance of about one mile, until it strikes Washington street, the main thoroughfare of the seaside city. On the portion of the grand Drive thus far completed about $20,000 have been expended, and without doubt the money will prove a good investment. An effort has also been made to extend the Beach Drive westward from Decatur street to the foot of Broadway, a thoroughfare some distance below the Excursion House which is to rival Madison avenue and connect with the turnpike from the island to the steamboat landing. But this effort, I am sorry to say, is thus a far a decided failure. As already intimated, the wooden breakwater which must first be erected has found the boisterous ocean an unrelenting foe, and such of the piles below Decatur street as have not been uprooted by the sea are being removed by the hands that placed them in position. But I am told that the enterprise has not been abandoned, and that it will be attempted again at the close of the approaching season. Precisely how it is proposed to overcome the difficulties which have thus far proved insurmountable does not yet appear, but they are to be overcome if it be within the range of possibility.

Another important item in the way of improvements of a general character is the thorough overhauling to which the gas works are now being subjected. Heretofore the works have been very unreliable, the gas of a poor quality, and the price, $7 per thousand cubic feet, out of all proportion to the amount of light furnished. There is a promise that all this shall be remedied, and to render a material reduction in the price possible all the street mains are being taken up, repaired, and relaid in a manner that, it is hoped, will prevent the excessive leakage which has been one of the leading difficulties heretofore. With good substantial streets and plenty of light upon them, Cape May will become vastly more attractive in the future than it has been in the past.

So much for generalities. Into the details of the winter's improvements I will enter in my next.

WASHTENAW.

## CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
*than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $6 to $20.*
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IF YOUR THROAT IS SORE, or you are annoyed by a constant Cough, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucus, allay inflammation, and so give the diseased parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all Coughs and Colds, or any complaint of the Throat or Lungs, and if taken in time a short trial will prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

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THE NEW STYLE VEST FOR
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ENGLISH PANTALOONS,
new style
and an endless variety
of elegant Coatings.
full line of
BANNOCKBURNS for
SUITS.
CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

IT IS SPLENDID.—Most of our readers have probably heard of the patent article manufactured from Irish Moss, and known as SEA MOSS FARINE, which Mr. Rand, a distinguished practical chemist, has recently introduced into the kitchens of America. Liebig, with all his recipes for concentrating the life-sustaining elements of animal food, has never done society so great a service. He has been successful in extracting the nutritious material from meats, and condensing it into a small compass; but he has given us no article that, like the Sea Moss Farine, will increase more than one-third the quantity of wholesome bread obtainable under ordinary circumstances from a given quantity of flour. We are not prone to place much confidence in new discoveries, even when announced under the sanction of a patent; but the testimony in favor of this cheap and simple preparation is so overwhelming, and has been so entirely corroborated by our own experience, that we cannot and do not hesitate to recommend it most emphatically to the attention of every household desirous of combining economy with the enjoyment of luxurious and delicious articles of food.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 3 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

ANOTHER GIANT STRIDE has been made in chemical science. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is an astonishing improvement on all preparations for restoring the natural color of grey hair, heretofore known. It is pellucid, cooling, limpid, inodorous, and never-failing, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

HAVING secured the services of the best workmen, we are prepared to despatch all orders entrusted to us with promptness, and satisfactorily to those favoring us. Carpets altered and put down, furniture reupholstered, covered, and varnished, bedding overhauled, furniture slips cut and fitted. ALBERTSON & CO.,
No. 1435 CHESNUT Street,

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash,
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.
*Wanamaker & Brown's Garibaldis and Bismarks.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Business Suits, $9 up.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Chesterfields.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's New Style Walking Coats.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Dress Sacks.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Light Overcoats.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Spring Overcoats, $6.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Black Suits, $17 up.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Melton Suits, $16 up.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Youths' Chesterfields.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Black Dress Pants, $5 up.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Black Dress Vest, $3 up.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Clergymen's Suits.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Silk-faced Chesterfields.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Register Walking Coats.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Paletot Street Coats.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Harris Cassimere Suits.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's New Style Boys' Jackets.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Everyday Pants, $3 up.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Silk-mixed Suits.*
*Wadamaker & Brown's Boys' Dept., first floor.*
*Wanamaker & Brown's Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia.*
*S. E. corner Sixth and Market.*
*S. E. corner Sixth and Market.*
*S. E. corner Sixth and Market.*
☞ *Oak Hall.*
☞ *Oak Hall.*
☞ *Oak Hall.*

☞ CARD.—Since last Fall we have secured the two large lots adjoining us, and have erected upon them an iron-front building equal in size to our former building, making OAK HALL TWICE AS LARGE AS BEFORE, in order to accommodate the great mass of people who have become our customers. We invite all our customers, with their neighbors and friends, to pay us an early visit to examine our mammoth buildings and to inspect our mammoth stock.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 532, 534, and 536 MARKET Street,
and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13 S. SIXTH Street.

## MARRIED.

RUDDACH—BRITTON.—On Thursday, the 14th instant, at the Baptist Parsonage, No. 4072 Germantown avenue, by Rev. O. P. Eaches, Mr. GEORGE W. RUDDACH, of Norristown, Pa., to Miss GEORGIE BRITTON, of this city.

## DIED.

BARTON.—On the 16th instant, ALICE BARTON, aged 17 years.
Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph Eiverson, No. 437 Stevens street, Camden, on to-morrow morning at 6:30 o'clock.

BOYCE.—MARTHA ANN BOYCE, daughter of John and Mary Boyce, aged 18 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 341 Front street, above Pine.

NEWBOLD.—On the morning of the 17th instant, near Wrightstown, N. J., ALEXANDER NEWBOLD.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MORIN.—April 16, LOUIS MORIN, aged 12 years, a member of St. Peter's Boys' Choir from its formation. Deeply lamented by his brother choristers.
Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SHARPLESS.—On the 15th instant, at Chelten Hills, near Philadelphia, HENRY H. G. SHARPLESS, in the 47th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, E. Roup, No. 29 N. West Penn Square, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—On the 16th instant, FRANK P. WRIGHT, son of Louisa S. and the late James A. Wright, in the 18th year of his age.
The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his mother, No. 1244 N. Eleventh street, on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Funeral on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock. To proceed to Hartsville.

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.
OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.
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MAY: A POEM. BY GEORGE N. SEARS.
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Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
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Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
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Incorporated 1868.
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Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

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RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locouitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
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No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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LACE GOODS.
POINTES,
ROTUNDES,
SACQUES,
In White and Black Lama Laces.
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Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
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GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.
BLACK SILKS from $1·50 to $6 per yard.
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HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

BEST IRON BAREGE IMPORTED.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE MADE HERNANIS A LEADING ARTICLE.
MESCH DE FER,
MESCH DE DIAMOND,
MESCH DE POISON.
EYRE & LANDELL
Have now their Second Opening.
POPULAR SPRING SILKS,
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POPULAR SHAWLS AND ARABS,
LAMA LACE JACKETS,
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LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
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No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
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THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
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Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
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LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 26smw2mrp

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m5

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA—FOR SALE or to Rent, No. 4116 SPRUCE Street, very handsome brown-stone front Residence, Mansard roof, side yard, all modern conveniences, in perfect order. Immediate possession.
No. 4119 PINE Street—Double Mansion, built of dressed grey stone, side yard, every convenience, in perfect order Possession May 1.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
4 2 smwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

NO. 131 S. EIGHTEENTH STREET, above WALNUT.
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# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### Aggravated Homicide in Cincinnati

### The Great Ohio Fire.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## *FROM THE STATE.*

**The Rain and the Freshet.**

READING, April 18.—Very heavy rains here during the past thirty-six hours, and still raining.

NORRISTOWN, April 18.—The Schuylkill is over eleven feet high, and still rising. Rain continues.

CONSHOHOCKEN, April 18.—The river has risen twelve feet at this point, and still rising.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 18.—It has rained here all night and during the greater portion of to-day. The Lehigh is much swollen. Fears are entertained of a freshet if the rain continues.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 18.—The rain has been very heavy, but there are indications of a slacking up this afternoon. The river is much swollen, immense volumes of water coming down.

LAMBERTVILLE N. J., April 18.—The Delaware has risen about six feet. Still raining.

## *FROM THE WEST.*

**The Medina Fire.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 18.—The loss by the Medina, Ohio, fire is over $200,000. Insurance about $70,000. The first boats from Buffalo arrived yesterday belonging to the Union Steamboat Company. But little ice is reported.
Navigation may be considered open on Lake Erie.

**Stabbing Affray in Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, April 18.—W. H. Sears, private watchman of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, was stabbed and dangerously wounded in front of the office last night by Jerry Lynch. A brother of Lynch had been arrested on information furnished by Sears. Lynch sought the latter and struck him, when a struggle ensued, ending with inflicting a probably mortal wound.
The murderer escaped, but was arrested at Carthage this morning. Sears was recently on the police force, and was a brave officer and excellent man. The crime is one of most infamous that has occurred here for months.

## *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**A Jury Cannot Agree.**

BOSTON, April 18.—The trial of Newcomb, for burning a school house in Newton, resulted in the disagreement of the jury, and the defendant was discharged.

## CONGRESS.

**Senate.**

*Continued from the Second Edition.*

Mr. Drake called for the reading of his amendment heretofore offered providing for the employment of troops by the President for the suppression of acts of violence, and the subjugation and dispersion of illegal organizations and combinations, etc. While he admitted the proposition was extraordinary, he claimed that the circumstances to which it was to apply were extraordinary. He had sought in the history of organized atrocity, outrage, and murder for a parallel to the events in the Southern States, and this could be found in the history of the Thugs of India, of whom he read a brief description. They were a set of assassins, their atrocious practices being followed, not so much for the sake of plunder, as from their ideas of religious worship. A handkerchief is the means by which they strangle their victims. The Ku-klux of the Rebel States employ the dagger and the pistol, and should be called the American Thugs. In alluding to the outrages continually committed in the South, he caused to be read a letter from North Carolina, addressed to Senator Abbott. He dared not give the name of the author, for such a promulgation would cost him his life.

Mr. Drake proceeded at great length to show Ku Klux outrages, and contended that there must be military protection.

Mr. Drake finished his speech at 3 o'clock. It was followed by Mr. Sumner, who replied to the remarks made by Mr. Carpenter on a former occasion in criticism of his record and position on this and similar questions.

**House.**

*Continued from the Second Edition.*

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas, 78; nays, 96. The bill was then passed—yeas, 86; nays, 83.

The bill, which is the one prepared by Mr. Paine, provides that from and after the 3d of March, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 275 members, to be apportioned among the several States, provided that if after such apportionment any new State shall be admitted the Representatives from such States shall be additional to the number of 275, and that if the number of Representatives of any State shall be reduced by such apportionment such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress, but such State shall have the same number of Representatives in the Forty-second Congress to which it is entitled in the Forty-first, and that if the representation from any State shall be increased by such apportionment the additional Representatives for the Forty-first Congress shall be chosen by the State at large. The Secretary of the Interior is to ascertain the basis of representation from the preliminary census report.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case from the First Congressional District of Louisiana, declaring J. H. Sypher entitled to the seat. He gave notice that he would call it up for action to-morrow, or soon thereafter.

Mr. Cake, by way of personal explanation, said that nine years ago to-day it had been his privilege, with some five hundred companions, to take his place on the floor of the House, not as a representative, but as a member of a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment, which he claimed was the first regiment to arrive in Washington.

Mr. Wood remarked that it was not Pennsylvania but New York that sent the first regiment of soldiers to Washington.

Mr. Mungen—Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania state who got here first from Bull Run? (Laughter.)

Mr. Cake, not heeding the interruption, went on to state the claims of the 25th Pennsylvania Volunteers as the first regiment that arrived in Washington, and presented a memorial of the surviving soldiers of that regiment, and a resolution for reference to the Committee on Military Affairs for a suitable medal for each member of the battalion first to arrive at Washington from Pennsylvania on the 18th of April, 1861.

Mr. Hill suggested the same as to the New Jersey troops.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts inquired whether such a resolution was in order in reference to the movement of men who had not a gun in their hands.

The Speaker said that that was not a matter for the Chair to rule upon.

Mr. Schenck inquired in an undertone what regiment had left the night before Bull Run.

Mr. Cake replied that the gentleman could not say that it was his regiment, and made a remark about Varian's Battery, from the city of New York, having left the battle-field.

Mr. Ingersoll protested against such matters being brought before the House under the guise of personal explanation.

The memorial and resolution were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Connor offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to ascertain and report the number of American citizens murdered by the Indians on the frontiers of Texas since January, 1869. Adopted.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill (Mr. Wheeler in the chair), resuming it at the paragraph taxing at 40 per cent. ad valorem yarns single of flax or hemp, or of the tow of flax or hemp, or of jute grass or fibre, and all manufactures of flax, jute, hemp, or like vegetable material not otherwise provided for in the bill.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**The Latest Quotations.**

LIVERPOOL, April 18—5 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm. Provisions quiet. Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 2d.

**Ship News.**

SOUTHAMPTON, April 18.—Arrived, steamship Hansa from New York.

## THE MAY MAGAZINES.

### "THE GALAXY."

The May number of the *Galaxy* has the following list of articles:—

"Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade—Chapters XL and XLI, with an illustration; "Stage Coach Travelling Forty-six Years Ago"—A Chapter from Mr. Thurlow Weed's Autobiography, by Thurlow Weed; "Ab Astris," by Edmund C. Stedman; "An Editor's Tales." No. V. "The Spotted Dog." Part II. "The Result," by Anthony Trollope; "Nature and Dress," by John C. Draper; "Chanet," by J. W. De Forest; "Gondolields," by H. H.; "Ten Years in Rome"—The Inquisition; "May Song," by Robert Weeks; "George Sand," by Justin McCarthy; "Arbutus," by Anne Crane Seemuller; "A Marshal of France," by G. B. M.; "A Warble for Lilac Time," by Walt Whitman; "The Lady Grusch's Husband," by Richard Grant White; "The Galaxy Miscellany;" "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Literature and Art;" "Memoranda," by Mark Twain; "Nebulæ," by the editor.

From an appreciative paper on "George Sand," by Justin McCarthy, we quote the following:—

But in truth we shall never judge George Sand and her writings at all if we insist on criticizing them from any point of view set up by the proprieties or even the moralities of Old England or New England. When the passionate young woman, in whose veins ran the wild blood of Marshal Saxe, found herself surrendered by legality and prescription to a marriage bond against which her soul revolted, society seemed for her to have resolved itself into its original elements. Its conventionalities and traditions contained nothing which she held herself bound to respect. The world was not her friend, nor the world's law. By one great decisive step she sundered herself forever from the bonds of what we call society. She had shaken the dust of convention from her feet; the world was all before her where to choose. No creature on earth is so absolutely free as the Frenchwoman who has broken with society. There, then, stood this daring young woman, on the threshold of a new, fresh, and illimitable world; a young woman gifted with genius such as our later years have rarely seen, and blessed or cursed with a nature so strangely uniting the most characteristic qualities of man and woman as to be in itself quite unparalleled and unique. Just think of it—try to think of it! Society and the world had no longer any laws which she recognized. Nothing was sacred; nothing was settled. She had to evolve from her own heart and brain her own law of life. What wonder if she made some sad mistakes? Nay, is it not rather a theme for wonder and admiration that she did somehow come right at last? I know of no one who seems to me to have been open at once to the temptations of woman's nature and man's nature except this George Sand. Her soul, her brain, her style may be described, from one point of view, as exuberantly and splendidly feminine; yet no other woman has ever shown the same power of understanding and entering into the nature of a man. If Balzac is the only man who has ever thoroughly mastered the mysteries of a woman's heart, George Sand is the only woman, so far as I know, who has ever shown that she could feel as a man can feel. I have read stray passages in her novels which I would confidently submit to the criticism of any intelligent men unacquainted with the text, convinced that they would declare that only a man could have thus analyzed the emotions of manhood. I have in my mind just now especially a passage in the novel "Piccinino" which, were the authorship unknown, would, I am satisfied, secure the decision of a jury of literary experts that the author must be a man. Now this gift of entire appreciation of the feelings of a different sex or race is, I take it, one of the rarest and highest dramatic qualities. Especially is it difficult for a woman, as our social life goes, to enter into the feelings of a man. While men and women alike admit the accuracy of certain pictures of women drawn by such artists as Cervantes, Moliere, Balzac, and Thackeray, there are few women—indeed, perhaps there are no women but one—by whom a man has been so painted as to challenge and compel the recognition and acknowledgment of men. In the *Galaxy* some months ago I wrote of a great Englishwoman, the authoress of "Romola," and I expressed my conviction that on the whole she is entitled to higher rank as a novelist than even the authoress of "Consuelo." Many, very many men and women, for whose judgment I have the highest respect, differed from me in this opinion. I still hold it, nevertheless; but I freely admit that George Eliot has nothing like the dramatic insight which enables George Sand to enter into the feelings and the experiences of a man. I go so far as to say that, having some knowledge of the literature of fiction in most countries, I am not aware of any woman but this one who could draw a real, living, struggling, passion-tortured man. All other novelists of George Sand's sex—even including Charlotte Bronte—draw only what I may call 'women's men.' If ever the two natures could be united in one form, if ever a single human being could have the soul of man and the soul of woman at once, George Sand might be described as that physical and psychological phenomenon. Now the point to which I wish to direct attention is the peculiarity of the temptation to which a nature such as this was necessarily exposed at every turn when, free of all restraint and a rebel against all conventionality, it confronted the world and the world's law, and stood up, itself alone, against the domination of custom and the majesty of tradition. I claim, then, that when we have taken all these considerations into account, we are bound to admit that Aurora Dudevant deserves the generous recognition of the world for the use which she made of her splendid gifts. Her influence on French literature has been on the whole a purifying and strengthening power. The cynicism, the recklessness, the wanton, licentious disregard of any manner of principle, the debasing parade of disbelief in any higher purpose or nobler restraint, which are the shame and curse of modern French fiction, find no sanction in the pages of George Sand. I remember no passage in her works which gives the slightest encouragement to the "nothing new, and nothing true, and it don't signify" code of ethics which has been so much in fashion of late years. I find nothing in George Sand which does not do homage to the existence of a principle and a law in everything. This daring woman, who broke with society so early and so conspicuously, has always insisted, through every illustration, character, and catastrophe in her books, that the one only reality, the one only thing that can endure, is the rule of right and of virtue.

Mark Twain, in his "Memoranda," knocks the hat over the eyes of a sometime Philadelphia pulpit celebrity in this manner:—

In a recent issue of the *Independent*, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn, has the following utterance on the subject of "Smells":—

I have a good Christian friend who, if he sat in the front pew in church, and a workingman should enter the door at the other end, would smell him instantly. My friend is not to blame for the sensitiveness of his nose, any more than you would flog a pointer for being keener on the scent than a stupid watch-dog. The fact is, if you had all the churches free, by reason of the mixing up of the common people with the uncommon, you would keep one-half of Christendom sick at their stomach. If you are going to kill the church thus with bad smells, I will have nothing to do with this work of evangelization.

We have reason to believe that there will be laboring men in heaven; and also a number of negroes, and Esquimaux, and Terra del Fuegans, and Arabs, and a few Indians, and possibly even some Spaniards and Portuguese. All things are possible with God. We shall have all these sorts of people in heaven; but, alas! in getting them we shall lose the society of Dr. Talmage. Which is to say, we shall lose the company of one who could give more real "tone!" to celestial society than any other contribution Brooklyn could furnish. And what would eternal happiness be without the Doctor? Blissful, unquestionably—we know that well enough—but would it be *distingue*, would it be *recherche* without him? St. Matthew without stockings or sandals; St. Jerome bareheaded, and with a coarse brown blanket robe dragging the ground; St. Sebastian with scarcely any raiment at all—these we should see, and should enjoy seeing them; but would we not miss a spike-tailed coat and kids, and turn away regretfully, and say to parties from the Orient:—"These are well enough, but you ought to see Talmage of Brooklyn." I fear me that in the better world we shall not even have Dr. Talmage's "good Christian friend." For if he were sitting under the glory of the Throne, and the keeper of the keys admitted a Benjamin Franklin or other laboring man, that "friend," with his fine natural powers infinitely augmented by emancipation from hampering flesh, would detect him with a single sniff, and immediately take his hat and ask to be excused.

To all outward seeming, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is of the same material as that used in the construction of his early predecessors in the ministry; and yet one feels that there must be a difference somewhere between him and the Saviour's first disciples. It may be because here, in the nineteenth century, Dr. T. has had advantages which Paul and Peter and the others could not and did not have. There was a lack of polish about them, and a looseness of etiquette, and a want of exclusiveness, which one cannot help noticing. They healed the very beggars, and held intercourse with people of a villainous odor every day. If the subject of these remarks had been chosen among the original twelve Apostles, he would not have associated with the rest, because he could not have stood the fishy smell of some of his comrades who came from around the Sea of Galilee. He would have resigned his commission with some such remark as he makes in the extract quoted above:—"Master, if Thou art going to kill the Church thus with bad smells, I will have nothing to do with this work of evangelization." He is a disciple, and makes that remark to the Master; the only difference is that he makes it in the nineteenth instead of the first century.

Is there a choir in Mr. T.'s church? And does it ever occur that they have no better manners than to sing that hymn which is so suggestive of laborers and mechanics:—

"Son of the Carpenter! receive
This humble work of mine?"

Now, can it be possible that in a handful of centuries the Christian character has fallen away from an imposing heroism that scorned even the stake, the cross, and the axe, to a poor little effeminacy that withers and wilts under an unsavory smell? We are not prepared to believe so, the reverend Doctor and his friend to the contrary notwithstanding.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the April number, of *The Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *Good Words for the Young*. These publications are as usual copiously illustrated by some of the best English artists of the day, and they are filled with interesting and entertaining reading matter. The peculiar merits of all the three magazines named above are so well understood that it is unnecessary for us to make any extended mention of them, and we can only recommend them most cordially to the attention of the public.

—Turner & Co. send us the following new magazines:—

*The Ladys' Friend* for April is finely illustrated. Its fashion plates give the latest styles, and its literary contents present an agreeable variety of articles.

The April number of *Godey's Lady's Book* is up to the usual standard of excellence, both as regards its illustrations and its stories, sketches, poetry, and fashion articles.

*Arthur's Home Magazine* and *The Children's Hour* for April are filled with pleasing illustrations and attractive literary matter, suited to the tastes of readers of all ages.

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *Temple Bar*, *The Cornhill Magazine*, and *London Society*.


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FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
$1,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Coin,
Free of U. S. Government Tax.
The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade, from the fact of its being a SHORT CUT TO TIDEWATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.
From Charlottesville to tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.
The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—(the estimated cost of the road to the Company, furnished and equipped, will exceed $30,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $20,000 to $30,000 per mile)—and is issued to
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,
and the security is first-class in every respect.
A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds.
We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public.
DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Broad street, New York.
A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.
Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.
SAMUEL WORK,
BANKER,
No. 25 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 14mth

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
Government Securities
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Gold, Stocks, and Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Southern and Western Collections,
AND ALL OTHER POINTS, PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED, AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES. 1 26 3m

WE OFFER FOR SALE
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA IRON
AND
RAILROAD COMPANY.
These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.
The amount of Bonds issued is $625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth $1,000,000.
The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.
We sell them at 92 and accrued interest from March 1.
For further particulars apply to
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
3 30tf PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

FINANCIAL.

SILVER
On hand and FOR SALE in amounts and sizes to SUIT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
4 13 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 965

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST
SAFE DEPOSIT
AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN
THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.
The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.
Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Robins, Lewis R. Ashhurst, J. Livingston Erringer, R. P. McCullagh, Edwin M. Lewis, James L. Claghorn, Benjamin B. Comegys, Augustus Heaton, F. Ratchford Starr, Daniel Haddock, Edward Y. Townsend, John D. Taylor, Hon. Wm. A. Porter.
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*Solicitor*—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 1 mth 6m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.
FARREL, HERRING & CO
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9 1y

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed
Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.
Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19smwf3m

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 PHILADELPHIA

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and R. Hollman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.
Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870.
(L. S.)
G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 d27

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

## THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY SUNDAY QUESTION.

*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.*

The editorial in THE TELEGRAPH of Monday, April 11, in reference to the decision of Judge Allison in the case of the Mercantile Library, does not state the case fairly, and is calculated, though I am sure not designedly, to place the stockholders who are in favor of opening the reading-rooms of the library on Sunday in a false position. I will try and state the case briefly. Article 5 of the amended charter says:—

"The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such rules and by-laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the company; provided such by-laws are not repugnant to nor inconsistent with this charter, or with the constitution and laws of this State or of the United States."

Article 6 of the amended charter says:—

"That a general meeting of the stockholders of the company shall be held annually on the third Tuesday of January in each year, at which the Board of Managers shall produce a statement of the affairs of the institution for the preceding year, and such other business may be transacted as shall relate to the general interests of the company."

Concede to the Board of Directors all the power given them under article 5 of the charter, and what does it amount to? Only this, "They have full power to make such rules and by-laws as they may deem necessary." This no one pretends for a moment to dispute or question, but the charter does not say, neither can it be perverted or made to say, that the "Directors shall have full power to make *all* the rules and by-laws," to the entire exclusion of the stockholders. It does not say that the stockholders shall not be heard, and have no voice in the management of the affairs of the company. On the contrary, article 6 especially provides and declares that "at the annual meeting of the stockholders in January the Board of Managers shall produce a statement of the affairs of the institution for the preceding year, and such other business may be transacted as shall relate to the general interests of the company."

"Such other business may be transacted" by whom? Certainly not by the Directors, who now usurp all power, but by the stockholders.

Judge Allison says, "At a meeting constitutionally called the majority of those present have power to transact business within compass of their authority, though they constitute but a small minority of the whole number."

Now what has been the course pursued by the directors in reference to this question of opening the reading-rooms of the library on Sunday?

When the resolution was offered at the meeting in January they made no objection whatever to its being received. At the request of the mover of the resolution its consideration was postponed for one month (though there was evidently a large majority of those present in favor of its immediate passage), or till the meeting in February, at which the annual election for Directors was held.

This meeting was an unusually large one, and after an animated discussion, in which the members of the board participated, the resolution was passed by at least two-thirds of those present voting for it.

In the forty-seventh annual report, just published by the Board of Directors, we have their official announcement, as follows:

"Mr. G. M. Eldridge's resolution in regard to keeping the library open on Sundays, after being amended, on motion of Mr. Oliver Evans, to read 'from 2 to 8 P. M.' was declared carried. A stock vote being called for on this question, was pronounced out of order."

Here then we have the official publication by the board of the passage of the resolution at the regular annual meeting of the stockholders, after being amended by Mr. Oliver Evans, a member of the board; and more, they tell us that "a stock vote being called for, was pronounced out of order."

Immediately after this meeting, and even before the report referred to has been printed, a remonstrance against opening the library is prepared and sent to those who were supposed to be opposed to the measure. Churches and Sunday-schools were visited, and in this way about two hundred and thirty names were obtained and presented to the board at their first meeting.

We were also told that the number of members present at the meeting was too small to pass so important a resolution, ignoring the fact that when the charter was altered less than one hundred members were present, and a much less number present when it was decided to sell the old property on Fifth street. The number present, however, was altogether sufficient to elect them as directors, though not competent to pass a resolution to open the reading-rooms on Sunday.

The friends of the resolution to open the reading-rooms then called a meeting, to be held at Horticultural Hall on the evening of March 14, of those who were opposed to the course pursued by the board, and to take such action as would compel them to open the reading-rooms on Sunday.

[The notices of this meeting were torn down and destroyed by members of the board, after permission had been given by President Perot to place them on the "bulletin boards" of the library.]

Alarmed at the earnestness of the opposition, a special meeting of the board was hastily called to be held on the same evening (March 14), the business hurriedly transacted so as to appear in the papers of the next morning—in order to counteract and weaken the effect of the meeting held by the stockholders.

At this meeting the Board of Directors determined to take a *new vote* on the question of opening the library rooms on Sunday—ignoring entirely the fact that a vote had been taken on this question at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

A circular is also prepared to be sent to each member, in which they declare "each share of stock is entitled to *one* vote." They also say they "consider it important and right, on a question involving changes of so radical a nature, to afford all the stockholders an opportunity of expressing their views."

They also declare:—"The Board of Directors of the library have had under consideration for several months the question of opening the library on Sundays." That this is not so is evident from the fact that they were manufacturing excuses and pretexts for not doing it. When an individual resorts to trifling pretexts for not doing that which he can and has a right to do, you may be assured he does not intend doing it.

But to return. At this time the design and intention of the directors was to obtain a *full vote* of the stockholders, and that they would be governed by the result. In their circular they say, "Before taking final action on the question they desire to ascertain the views of the stockholders."

A ticket was also prepared, which each stockholder was requested to sign and return to the library that is, to "vote *for* opening the library as a reading-room on Sunday," or to "vote *against* opening the library as a reading-room on Sunday."

This position is in turn abandoned. The directors now claim they are not in any way bound by the result of this vote. If a majority of the votes returned be in favor of the Sunday opening they are bound to do it; if two-thirds or three-fourths of the votes be in favor of Sunday opening they need not do it; yea, more, if the entire six thousand stockholders should "vote for opening the library as a reading-room on Sunday," they can disregard it entirely.

We have then the directors participating in the annual meeting of the stockholders at which the resolution was passed to open the library on Sundays, and the official publication in the annual report that the resolution was passed. Next a protest is prepared and considered at their stated meeting. Then they determine the number present at the annual meeting was not sufficient to pass such a resolution. Next, that a new vote must be had to obtain the views of all the stockholders. And finally, that this vote is no vote at all—it is merely "advisory" (if the stockholders know what that means).

Before the question is settled they certainly will learn that the stockholders have some rights which they are bound to respect. The end is not yet. "We have determined to fight it out on this line if it takes" till next January, and the Directors may yet find

"What a crooked path we weave
When first we practice to deceive."

JUSTICE.

[We were among the first to advocate earnestly the opening of the reading-rooms of the Mercantile Library on Sunday, and we think that all proper measures should be taken by those who are in favor of such a reform to bring it about. In the editorial referred to by our correspondent we gave an impartial opinion upon the case as it stands, and we are unable to see that it is open to the charge of unfairness, There is considerable excitement among the members of the library on this subject, and our advice to both parties is to keep cool and to discuss the matter dispassionately. As we earnestly desire that the library shall throw open its doors on Sunday, believing that such a course will be of great moral advantage to the community, we publish this communication with the hope that it will aid our readers to an understanding of the controversy now being carried on.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed will be exposed to

**PUBLIC SALE,**

**AT THE HOTEL OF JOSEPH YARNALL,**

In the town of New Castle, New Castle County Delaware,

**ON SATURDAY,**

The 23d day of April, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. the following described

## REAL ESTATE, Viz.:

All that certain tract or parcel of land called the Mile House Farm, situate, lying, and being in the hundred and county of New Castle, in the State of Delaware, near the town of New Castle, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a point in the centre of the road leading from New Castle to Hamburg lane, opposite a stone, set on the north side of said road, and at the distance of 17 16-100 perches from a ditch dividing the land hereby to be conveyed from land now held by T. Tasker, formerly a part of Stonham farm, thence along the centre of the said road north 73½ degrees, east 17 16-100 perches, to a point in the said road opposite the middle of the ditch aforesaid, thence along the middle of the ditch aforesaid north 37½ degrees, west 54 56-100 perches, thence north 48¼ degrees, west 44 76-100 perches, north 38¼ degrees, east 36 44-100 perches to the centre of the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad, thence along the line of the said road, westwardly to the line dividing this land from land of the heirs of Robert Burton, deceased, thence with the said dividing line south, nine degrees, west 73 perches, north 78½ degrees, west 10 5-10 perches, south 39½ degrees, west 52 perches, south 75½ degrees, east 2 5-10 perches, south 24 degrees, west 39 2-10 perches, to the Marsh Bank, and continuing the same course 12 8-10 perches to low-water mark on the river Delaware, thence by the line of low-water mark up the said river to a point opposite to the stone on the side of the Hamburg road aforesaid, and thence by a line at right angles to the said road, to the centre of the said road and place of beginning, containing of upland and marsh eighty-four acres, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Charles W. Grant and Isabella his wife, and William H. Paddock and Laura his wife, and Elmer Clark, terre tenant, and to be sold by

JACOB RICHARDSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, New Castle, April 4, A. D. 1870. [4 12 10t

### PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STS.
PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE of the BOARD OF HEALTH until 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of April, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times, from the date of contract to the 31st day of December, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together. Also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial of all dead animals in the built-up portion of the city lying north of Alleghany avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford, and termed the Twentieth district.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 1, 1860.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section five of the act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

Envelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning."

ELIAB WARD, M. D., President.
CHAS. B. BARBERT, Secretary. 4 9 10t

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, NOON, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

## PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M |
| Paoli Accommodat'n | 10·20 A. M., 1·10 and 6·50 P. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 11·50 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 9·45 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 12·11 A. M. |
| Pacific Express | 12·00 night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3·10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6·30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6·30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and | 6·25 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9·40 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·25 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12·55 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 7·00 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 7·00 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 4·25 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·50 P. M. |

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT'S,
4 22 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

## RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

## PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 6·35, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3¾, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth at 8½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

## NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·25 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·25, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

## THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

## THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.
CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

## AUCTION SALES.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FWO French Plate Pier Mirrors, Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Desks and Office Furniture, Plated Ware, Fine Brussels, Ingrain, and other Carpets; Mattresses, Beds and Bedding; Cutlery, Bronze, and Gilt Chandeliers, Centre and Bouquet Tables, Etc.

On Wednesday Morning,

April 20, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of superior household furniture, etc. 4 18 2t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COLLECTION OF FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday Morning and Evening,

At the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, without reserve, a Collection of Oil Paintings, pleasing subjects, by popular artists.

Administrator's Peremptory Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.

STOCK VERY FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY, FINE Gold and Silver Watches of every Quality and Description, High Cost Watches, Opera Glasses, Camels' Hair Shawl, Silver Plate, 100 Fine Gold Pens and Holders, etc.

On Friday Morning,

April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue.

Particulars hereafter. 4 18 4t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE. [11 24 t
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

On account of non-arrival of goods, straw goods sale advertised for Thursday, April 14, has been postponed until further notice. 4 14

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 12

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 7·40 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

## WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Ox

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

### The City Amusements.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—The sale of subscription tickets for Signor Brignoli's season of Italian opera commenced to-day at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street. The season will commence on Thursday, when *Lucia di Lammermoor* will be performed. On Friday *Trovatore* will be given, with Madame Gazzaniga for the first time in the *role* of the gipsy "Azucena." Madame Gazzaniga still retains her pre-eminence as the greatest lyric actress of the day, and as this will be the occasion of her farewell to the stage, her performances will excite an unusual interest. Signor Brignoli and his troupe have been travelling with great success during the present season, and as the artists are now accustomed to each other and know how to work together, we may expect to see the various operas in their repertoire produced with better effect than is usual. The repertoire itself is a good one, including as it does such standard and popular works as *Lucia di Lammermoor, Don Pasquale, Martha, Trovatore, Il Barbiere*, and *Lucrezia Borgia*. The season is limited to five nights and one matinee, for which the subscription price is fixed at the unusually low figure of six dollars.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque troupe led by the lively Mrs. Oates has achieved a remarkable success with *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*. The house has been crowded to its utmost capacity every night. One of the principal reasons for this success is the great number of entertaining features that are introduced that keep the audience always amused, and that offer an agreeable variety independent of the burlesque proper. This evening several novelties will be introduced, including a burlesque of the *Boston Peace Jubilee*. This is the last week of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will commence an engagement this evening, and will appear in John Brougham's drama of *The Emerald Ring*. These artists appear to become more popular than ever with each returning season, and they are always sure of crowded and enthusiastic houses.

AT THE ARCH Goldsmith's comedy of *The Good-natured Man* and the farce of *P. P.: or, the Man and the Tiger*, will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesques of *Frou-Frou, The Three o'clock Train*, and *The Streets of Philadelphia* will be performed this evening and during the week. With deep regret, we anounce that "Shoo Fly" will positively be given for the last times after the present week.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, among the novelties announced for this evening are *The Cuban Despatcher, Short Voyage Around the World*, and *Sweetest Ever Seen*. The afterpiece of *The Twelve Temptations* will be repeated, and Dougherty will deliver his great stump speech as usual.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this evening for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home. This panorama has much merit as a work of art; it illustrates an interesting and popular subject; and as the exhibition this evening is for a most worthy object, we hope that the house will be crowded.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### SAFE BLOWING.

#### An Immense Amount of Labor Wasted.

Some time during Saturday night a party of thieves effected an entrance into the office of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Walnut street, above Fourth, by forcing open the doors with jimmies. Once inside, they commenced working on the safe in the rear office, first drilling a hole, then pouring in powder and exploding it by means of a fuse. The safe, although much shattered, was not opened. From some cause or other they were unable to lodge a sufficient quantity of powder in the lining to force the door open. Giving the affair up as a bad job they next proceeded to the front office, and commenced operating on the safe therein. Both these safes are built in the wall. With crowbar and sledge-hammer they worked for some time at the door, but although it was completely battered the lock would not yield.

Not to be baffled, they then commenced tearing the brick work from around it, and succeeded in reaching the lining of the safe, which formed another iron impediment. They then gave over in disgust and left the place, leaving their tools behind them and not securing one cent for their hard labor. Had they been successful in forcing open either or both the safes, they would have secured nothing of any value, as the company owns a private vault in the Fidelity Safe Deposit Building, wherein they daily deposit all their valuables.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The mythological god is somewhat more than usually liberal this morning, and the consequences are soaked pedestrians, overflooded sewers, and a general dullness of business.

—The Manayunkers are delighted. The contract has been awarded, and a new bridge is to be built across the Schuylkill.

—The "effects of egg nogg" were plainly visible in almost every section of the city yesterday.

—Grand Sire E. D. Farnsworth has issued a proclamation to the different lodges of Odd Fellows in the United States to take action for the general observance of the 26th day of April as a day of solemn thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for His unmistakable care and protection of the Order.

—Bunn is throwing his "knapsack" around loose, but the Register of Wills that is to be goes under another name.

—If Councils consult the interests of the community they will at once pass an ordinance establishing the "box system" for the Fire Department.

—To-day being the anniversary of the battle of Cerro Gordo the Scott Legion will celebrate it accordingly.

—Street brawls seem to delight our policemen. Yesterday we saw a couple of these "valiant knights of the locust" surveying a street brawl, they standing with their hands in their pockets and enjoying the scene.

DRUNK.—About half-past 3 o'clock this morning, an inebriate sailor named David Simpson, whilst attempting to board a vessel lying in the Delaware, at Dock street wharf, tumbled into the river. The temperature of the water produced an immediate effect upon his vocal organs, and soon the neighborhood was resonant with his yells. Officers Kuhn and English, of the Delaware Harbor force, responded, and found him struggling between two vessels. After much difficulty and exposure to personal peril, they managed to drag him out more dead than alive. After rolling him and applying other restoratives, they brought him to his senses, and conducted him to his berth on board the vessel.

FIRES.—About 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the stone barn of Mr. William Fuller, situated at Holmesburg, was accidentally fired and totally destroyed. Mr. Fuller estimates his loss at $5000.

About 2 o'clock this morning an old brick house (unoccupied) situated on the south side of Chesnut street, below Thirty-sixth, was set fire to by some of the incendiaries who infest West Philadelphia, and would have been destroyed had not Officer White, of the Sixteenth district, discovered the flames and extinguished them. The loss of the building would not have amounted to a great deal, but in close proximity stands a school-house, which would undoubtedly have ignited from its neighbor.

TALK.—The Mayor's office this morning was the scene of an unusual occurrence when the police lieutenants had all assembled. His Honor called forward Officers Dougherty and Verrill, of the Delaware Harbor Police force, and, in a short speech, complimented them very highly for their success at the risk of their own lives in rescuing a party from drowning. He then called forward Officers Senn and Divine, both of whom lately had desperate encounters with burglars, and gave them to understand that he appreciated their services and exhibited them as an example to all their brother officers. The affair was quite interesting, and will no doubt be productive of good effects.

## EASTER SUNDAY.

### The Observance in the Various Churches of the City—Appropriate Services—The Decorations, Music, Etc.

Yesterday, Easter Sunday, was generally observed in various churches throughout the city by appropriate services. Though the weather was not as perfect as it might have been, the church buildings were generally well filled with worshippers, who entered fully into the spirit of the day.

In the Roman Catholic churches the regular Easter services were celebrated with the accompaniments of tasteful decorations and fine music. At the Cathedral an immense crowd was in attendance, and many were unable to obtain admittance. Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Right Reverend Bishop Wood. The grand altar and the smaller ones dedicated to Mary and Joseph were finely decorated with evergreens and flowers. The musical part of the service was well rendered by an enlarged choir and a fine orchestra. Haydn's Mass in D, No. 3, the mass composed for the coronation of Joseph II, was performed, and at the Offertory the *Alina Virgo* of Hummel was given. On the entrance of the Bishop and his assistants Mendelssohn's March from "Athalia" was played by the orchestra, and throughout the service various other musical selections were sung by the choir. The sermon was delivered by Rev. John J. Elcock, and at the conclusion of the services the papal benediction was given by the Bishop.

In the Protestant Episcopal churches special and appropriate services were held. In St. Mark's the floral decorations were most elaborate. Growing and cut flowers were placed around the chancel in every conceivable position. Over the altar a large cross composed of japonicas and white rosebuds was erected. The choral services were conducted throughout in the best manner. The first service of the day was held at 6½ o'clock A. M., which was followed by a service at 10½ A. M., when a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffmann.

At St. Stephen's, also, the floral decorations were of the most tasteful character. The font was filled with a large pyramid of flowers, composed of camelias, etc., interspersed with heliotropes and other delicate-tinted plants. The general effect of the whole was extremely delicate. In the rear of the altar there was a floral cross, as at St. Mark's, but consisting entirely of scarlet jessamines. On the altar and pulpit cloths were also arranged crosses of white roses. The music was of a character suitable to the occasion.

At St. Clement's Church an early morning service was held at 6 o'clock. At this church the altar, pulpit, and lecturn were hung with superb white embroidered coverings, white being the festal color. The font was filled with the choicest flowers and the altar seemingly imbedded with rare greenhouse plants. A large white cross of camelias stood over the centre of the altar. The services were choral throughout, about fifty choristers taking part. After the early service a bountiful breakfast was furnished for the choristers in the school building adjoining the church. At half-past 10 o'clock the church was again entirely filled, as it had been at the early service, when the Litany and Communion services were celebrated. The Litany and prayers were intoned by the rector and his assistant. The music of the service was well rendered by the surpliced choir. In the afternoon the anniversary of the Sunday School was held, and the singing of the children was hearty and good. In the evening another choral service was held, at which there was a large attendance.

Services appropriate to Easter were held yesterday morning at the First Moravian Church, Franklin and Wood streets. The church was opened at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the music of the choir was of the finest quality. The early service, though short, was of the most impressive character, and the few remarks made by the pastor were appropriate to the occasion.

In other churches of all denominations the day was noticed either by special services or discourses. The sermons generally bore reference in some way to the great lesson of the day, the resurrection of our Lord. The day is one that should be much observed, and the observance yesterday in the majority of cases was such as will be long remembered by both witnesses and participants.

THE DELINQUENT TAX BILL.—No definite action with reference to this bill, which has created so much excitement in this city, has yet been taken by either the Committee of Finance or Councils, further than the refusal of the committee to approve of the sureties of John L. Hill, Esq., who was appointed Collector under the provisions of the bill. It has been rumored that the City Solicitor has requested time to consider the law upon the subject, but there is no foundation for such a report, as the attention of this officer has not been called officially to the subject. It is understood that the matter will be the subject of discussion at the meeting of the committee this evening. Legal gentlemen state that there is no doubt of the constitutionality of the act, and the only question now seems to be as to the regularity of its passage through the Legislature. The belief of those concerned is that, as the committees of the Legislature have reported that the proceedings in both the Senate and House were regular, the subject will be dropped, and Councils recommended to approve the sureties on Thursday next.

BEDFORD STREET—THE CLEANERS STILL AT WORK.—Although there are no reports of additional deaths among the denizens of Bedford street or the alleys and courts adjacent, the authorities are using every endeavor to prevent a reappearance of the fever which a few days since was promising to become epidemic. On Saturday, at the request of the Rev. John Long, disinfectants were furnished by the Board of Health, and these have been used to considerable advantage. Workmen are still engaged in cleansing this filthy locality, and it is believed that before the expiration of the present week the thoroughfare and the hovels bordering on either side will be as clean as it is possible to get them. The question of future action with reference to this locality will be fully considered at a meeting of the Board of Health to be held at noon to-morrow. At this meeting the contract for cleansing the Twentieth district will also be awarded.

MANAYUNK.—On Main street, Manayunk, is a drinkery kept by one John Glannon. On Saturday night a party of "roughs" gathered therein, and after becoming boisterous with liquor raised a regular row. Chairs, bottles, glasses, spittoons, and table legs formed the weapons, and for a time the battle raged fiercely. The noise attracted a large crowd of spectators, and amongst them several of the Thirteenth district officers. The latter entered and after much difficulty succeeded in quelling the disturbance. One of them, named Gerhart, in so doing was attacked, knocked down, and badly beaten. James O'Donnel, Michael Meybaum, John Hill, Joseph Marshall, John Dugan, John Keller, and William Kelly, the ringleaders of the row, were arrested and taken before Aldermen Dehm and Thompson, who held them in $400 bail each to answer.

AN IMPOSTOR.—Yesterday at Fifth and Callowhill streets stood leaning against a lamppost a beggar, apparently blind. From the various pedestrians he secured a goodly quantity of alms. Officer Mulligan, of the Seventh district, happening in the neighborhood, was attracted to the fellow by some suspicious movements, and engaged in conversation with him. The answers made by the man increased the officer's suspicion, and he took him into custody and marched him to the station house. An examination there proved that the follow, who gave the name of George Benkirt, was not blind, but an impostor. Alderman Toland gave him a hearing and sent him below for thirty days.

THE KNIFE.—At Spruce street wharf yesterday afternoon a rowdy named John McCormick accosted an old man, and attempted to pick his pocket. A young man near by remonstrated with John, when he drew a knife and plunged it into the young man's lip, inflicting a painful wound. At this juncture Officer Kennedy, of the Third district force, arrived and took John into custody. He was then taken before Alderman McColgan, who committed him in default of $2000 bail to answer.

THE COLORED JUBILEE.—On Saturday evening a large meeting of the colored citizens of the Seventh ward was held at Liberty Hall. Stephen S. Smith presided and James H. Williams acted as Secretary. The various committees of arrangements reported progress, after which speeches were made by the President, Mr. Dunmore, of New Jersey, Mr. Glasgow, and Thomas J. Bowers. The remarks of the latter were as follows:—

Let us congratulate ourselves, and thank God that we have restored to us the right that our fathers enjoyed over thirty years ago, by the efforts of our anti-slavery friends, both white and black, our Republican friends in and out of Congress. Many of those who worked nobly in our behalf have passed away. Among them are our good and martyred President Lincoln, who died that the country might live; he who declared by his proclamation of 1863 that slavery should not exist in this country. God bless him! Our John Brown, the dauntless hero; our Giddings, our Lovejoy, Stevens, and hosts of others; let us write their memories on the tablets of our hearts.

Let us be grateful to our white and black soldiers, and our Union League, for the noble service they have rendered to the country, and to the press of this city which has stood by us and advocated our cause so impartially and independently, and last, though not least, to our Commander-in-chief, our noble and good President Ulysses S. Grant, for the ratification proclamation which has given equal and exact justice to all men.

The Seventh ward is good for eleven hundred votes. I know your hearts are right, and so are your votes. Let us be sober, honest, industrious, vigilant, never forgeting our friends who have stood so nobly by us; and if ever traitorous hands should attempt to rob us of our national inheritance, let ten thousand gleaming swords leap from their scabbards to guard the temple of our liberties.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, President Kneass in the chair.

The following pipes and sewers were ordered to be laid and constructed:—A ten-inch drain on Walter street, west from Sixteenth street; a ten-inch drain on Landreth street, east from Jacoby street; a three-feet sewer on Tenth street, between Christian and Ellsworth streets; a three-feet sewer on Chesnut street, west from Forty-first street; and a three-feet sewer on Alaska street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

The street lines were ordered to be extended and corner-stones planted in that portion of the First ward lying between Curtin street and Government avenue.

Keith, Patton, and Muhlenberg streets were directed to be placed upon the city plan.

A petition asking that Rising Sun lane, from Old York road to Second street; Goodman street, from Rising Sun lane to Ellwood lane; and Green street, from Germantown avenue to Goodman street, be placed upon the city plan, was referred to Mr. Shallcross. Adjourned.

OWNER FOUND.—In our issue of Saturday we made mention of the fact of the officers of the First district having found a lot of groceries in a barn at Twenty-fifth and Reed streets, and the arrest of two men who deposited them there. It has since been ascertained that on the night of the 10th inst. the prisoners entered and robbed the grocery store of a man named Scull, situated on the bank of the Schuylkill, near Harmer's landing, just below Gray's Ferry Bridge. They cleared his stock completely out, and the goods found only formed a portion thereof. The supposition is that the rascals first stored all the articles in the barn and afterwards removed them in small lots.

THE MOYA'S BALL TO-NIGHT.—As has been generally the case for a dozen of years past on Easter Monday, to-day was ushered in with a rain-storm, which has prevailed up to the hour of going to press. As there is every probability that it will continue throughout the rest of the day and to-night, the Committee of Arrangements for the Moya's ball have procured plenty of awning and carpet in order that the ladies' dresses may be protected while passing from the carriages into the Academy of Music.

OUT AND IN.—Edward Ryan was arrested on Saturday night for drunkenness, and locked up in the Third District Station House. He had not been long confined in the cell before he managed to break out, and picking up a policeman's coat and cap that hung near by, donned them, and marched boldly out. He had not proceeded far, however, before he was again arrested and locked up. During this morning he made another attempt to escape, but was unsuccessful, and was sent below in default of $800 bail.

IN THE WRONG HOUSE.—A chap named Mike Comber, about 3·15 yesterday morning, entered the St. Charles Hotel, Third and Arch streets, and was about proceeding upstairs, when he was accosted by the night clerk, who inquired where he was going. Michael replied that he was a boardar, and was going to his room, but this the clerk would not believe. Calling in a policeman, Michael was locked up in the Third District Station House, and yesterday Alderman Toland held him in $1000 bail to answer.

WHISKY.—Officer Tedd yesterday arrested a whisky-soaked individual named Frank Murphy, at Ninth and Spring Garden streets, for disorderly conduct. On the way to the station house Frank tumbled the officer into the gutter, and then attempted to escape, but his legs would tangle, and the officer soon again had him in custody. Aldermsn Massey sent him to interview Mr. Perkins.

EGG NOGG.—Officer McDonald yesterday arrested one Isaac Ward, at Thirty-third and Master streets, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. On the way to the station house a friend of Ward's, named Slaugh, attacked the officer, and attempted to rescue the prisoner. A brother officer arriving, took charge of Slaugh, and Alderman Randall held the prisoners in $500 bail each to answer.

PUGILISTIC.—On Saturday night Officer McDonald arrested a drunken man at Thirteenth and Wood streets, and was about taking him to the station-house when he was attacked by one John Edwards and somewhat severely handled. The officer dropped prisoner No. 1 and secured John, whom he took before Alderman Massey, where he was obliged to furnish bonds in the sum of $500 to answer at court.

A BARGE RACE.—The Quaker City Barge Club of this city a short time since issued a challenge to the midshipmen stationed at Annapolis, Md., to row a match in four-oared shells. The defiance has been accepted, and the "middies" fix May 27 and Annapolis as the time and place for the row to come off. The Quaker City boys will go into training at once.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Some time between 8 and 11 o'clock last night an attempt was made to rob the grocery store of Stephen Fagen, southeast corner of Eighth and Lombard streets, by prying open a rear window. The noise made by the thieves awakened the family, and their frightened the rascals off.

ROWDYISM.—The lieutenants of the Ninth and Sixteenth districts report the existence of an immense amount of rowdyism in their respective districts yesterday. In West Philadelphia fourteen persons were arrested for disorderly conduct.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—The floral decorations on Easter Sunday at this church were remarkably fine. The cross, covered with evergreens, was sixteen feet high, probably the largest ever seen in this city.

CONFIRMATION.—On Saturday evening at St. Mark's P. E. Church, Bishop Stevens officiating, sixty-two candidates received the rite of confirmation.

FAST.—John Thornton was arrested on Main street, Germantown, yesterday afternoon, for fast driving. Alderman Good imposed the usual fine.

IRON.—A lot of iron found on Almond street whar, awaits an owner at the Second District Station House.

## THE WILL OF MRS. M. C. BUCKNELL.

### A Number of Munificent Bequests—Curious Provision Relative to Ritualism.

This morning the will of Mrs. Margaret C. Bucknell was admitted to probate. Amongst a number of private bequests we find the following munificent gifts of a public nature:—

To Crozer Theological Seminary at Upland, $20,000, to be invested by the trustees of the institution, and the annual income to be used for the support of a professorship. The testatrix adds, this, with the $15,000 already contributed, will be nearly if not quite enough to suffice for the permanent support of one professorship.

To the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, in West Philadelphia, $20,000, to be securely invested as a permanent endowment fund, either to create scholarships for young men desiring to study for the ministry, or in whatever other way the interests of the institution may be best promoted, provided this Divinity School continues forever under the control of the Evangelical or Low Church party. Should it ever pass out of their hands into that of the Ritualists or those holding the views of the High Church party, then their title to this sum of money becomes null and void, and I desire the trustees to pass it over to the "American Church Missionary Society." I do this because I am conscientiously opposed to the views and teachings of this party. I think them unscriptural and I cannot contribute towards their promulgation. I here name the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, and Rev. Dr. Butler, the two latter at present connected with the Divinity School, my trustees and executors in reference to this particular provision of my will.

To the Union School and Children's Home, the income to be used and the principal to remain intact, $10,000.

To the Episcopal Hospital, the income to be used for the annual support of three or more patients, $10,000.

To the Missionary Department of the American Sunday School Union, the income to be used in establishing Sunday schools in destitute sections of our country, and in aid of those already existing, $5000.

To Rev. Phillips Brooks, $5000.

The testatrix also directs that after the death of her husband, of the remainder of her property $10,000 shall be used in aid of poor women, either to aid institutions which may hereafter be established as homes for those seeking employment, or in trying to rescue fallen women from dens of infamy and pollution.

To the Trustees of the American Church Missionary Society, $10,000.

To the Trustees of the American Baptist Missionary Union, $10,000, the annual income to be devoted to the spreading of the Gospel in India and other foreign fields where they have hitherto been so successful.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.—The will of Simon Hano, lately deceased, was this morning admitted to probate. It contains the following public bequests:—

To the Jewish Hospital Association........$200
" " Foster Home................ 200

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

CROQUET.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
CROQUET,
16 different kinds from $4 per set up,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
mws§ R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.
No. 1506 of HOTEL FRONT STORE TO LET very low to a responsible party. 46

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Owners of Gas Apparatus and other property now in our possession are hereby notified to pay charges and remove the same. Otherwise they will be sold to cover expenses.
BROZBY & CO.,
4 16 12t* Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street.

FINANCIAL.
THE UNDERSIGNED
OFFER FOR SALE
A Limited Amount
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.'S
GENERAL MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
At 92½ and Interest added to Date of Purchase.

These Bonds are Coupon or Registered—interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter, April and October 1.
All free from State tax, and issued in sums of $1000.
By an Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 1, 1870, these Bonds are made a legal investment for Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
Drexel & Co.,
C. & H. Borie, 4 18 12t
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen.

THE FINE ARTS.
C. F. HASELTINE,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
FOR THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE I WILL SELL MY IMMENSE STOCK AT A LARGE REDUCTION.
A great opportunity to obtain choice goods in the FINE ARTS line at low prices. 11 10rp

PURE CANDIES, ETC.
FOR PURE CANDIES
AND PURE CHOCOLATE,
FOR FAMILY USE, GO TO
E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S,
No. 318 CHESNUT STREET,
3 28 mwfimrp* PHILADELPHIA.

# THIRD EDITION

## TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

## The Legal Tender Case.

## The McFarland Murder Trial.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### U. S. Supreme Court.

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the Supreme Court the argument was resumed from Thursday in the case of the Merchants' National Bank of Boston, plaintiff in error vs. the State National Bank, which will probably consume all of to-day and to-morrow. The legal-tender question is therefore deferred until that case shall be finished.

#### The United States Steamer Sabine.

Official despatches from Commodore Walker, of the Sabine, dated Gibraltar March 23, report his arrival at that place on the evening of the day previous, and all well on board. Would sail with the first fair wind for Madeira.

#### Fresh Air for Congressmen.

Lewis W. Leeds, of New York, was before the joint special committee on ventilation to-day by invitation. He is known in this city as having been employed by the Government in arranging the ventilation of the Treasury building and the various army hospitals during the war. He was examined for two hours with reference to a plan which he has prepared for ventilating the House of Representatives, which does not require the use of fans, but depends upon the natural currents of air, assisted by heated shafts, as now used in the British Parliament House, and in regard to heating, he considers the great need to be direct radiation, by which the persons and the solid bodies in the hall are warmed, and at the same time leaving the air cool and fresh for breathing. He showed that his plan combines economy of money with the accomplishment of the purpose.

#### The Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—General Negley, of Pennsylvania, will offer a resolution to-day directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill repealing so much of the Internal Revenue act as imposes a tax on incomes. General Negley gives six reasons why the tax should be abolished, among which are that it is unconstitutional; that it was a war measure; that it makes the people a nation of liars; that it bears unequally upon rich and poor; and that there is no necessity for it.

#### Visitors to the Capital.

Extensive arrangements are being made, under the supervision of the Ohio State Association and Congressmen from that State, for the reception of members of the Ohio Legislature on Wednesday. Among the propositions is one to give a grand ball in their honor. General Sherman and other prominent Ohioans will give private receptions to the distinguished visitors.

### FROM NEW YORK.

#### The McFarland Trial.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The McFarland trial was resumed this morning. The usual large crowd was in attendance.

Mr. Nelligan was the first witness. He swore to the prisoner's dejection of manner while in the Appraiser's office.

Benjamin B. Bowen testified to a great change in the prisoner's voice. He formed the opinion that the prisoner was insane.

Francis O. Irish testified that he regarded the prisoner as irrational; his appearance was strange and unnatural.

Isaac Lee, a physician, testified that the prisoner called upon him professionally in 1867, and was in a high state of nervous excitement; he prescribed for him.

James Elliott, a physician, testified that he knew the prisoner thirty years ago, and saw a great change in him now; he seemed utterly wrecked; the witness came to the conclusion that the prisoner's brain was affected.

Isaac P. Clark, editor of the Yonkers *Statesman*, testified, and regarded him as irrational.

Dennis Shay, a lawyer, testified that he regarded the prisoner as a monomaniac.

The court then took a recess.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

#### Associate Justice Strong

delivered the opinion of the court to-day upon some unimportant case. This is the first opinion he has delivered since he took a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. His reading was a vast improvement on that of Chase and other judges of the court, who cannot be heard six feet from where they sit.

#### Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock | 93 | Pacific Mail Steam... | 37 |
| do. scrip...... | 89¾ | Western Union Tele | 32¾ |
| N. Y. & Erie Rail. | 25 | Toledo & Wabash R. | 49⅝ |
| Ph. and Rea. R....... | 99½ | Mil. & St. Paul R.com | 59⅞ |
| Mich. South. & Nl.R. | 88⅝ | Mil. & St. Paul R.pref. | 73⅛ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R...... | 99⅜ | Adams Express...... | 61¾ |
| Chi. and N. W. com.. | 73¾ | Wells, Fargo & Co.... | 19⅜ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref.. | 85⅛ | United States........ | 43 |
| Chi. and R. I. R...... | 116¾ | Tennessee 6s, new. | 54⅝ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 92½ | Gold... ........... | 113½ |
| | | Market dull. | |

#### New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 113½. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 110⅞; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 109⅝; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Canton Co., 70; Cumberland preferred, 30; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 99¾; Adams Express, 61⅞; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 88⅝; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 115⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾.

#### New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 750 bales of middling upland at 23¼c. and middling Orleans at 23¾c. Flour firm and in fair demand; State, $4·50@5·25; Ohio, $4·75@6; Western, $4·45@6. Wheat active and advanced 1c; No. 1 Spring, $1·14½; No. 2, $1·09@1·10; white Michigan, $1·40. Corn in good request and advanced 1@2c.; new mixed Western, $1·12@115; old, $1·12@1·114½; new white Southern, $1·14. Oats firmer; State, 56@58c.; Western, 59@61. Beef quiet. Pork lower; new mess, $27·50@27·75; prime, $21@22. Lard dull. Whisky firm at $1·05.

#### Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—Cotton firm but quiet, and nominally 22¾c. Flour strong on low and medium grades and 25c. higher on choice winter; Howard Street superfine, $4·87½@5·12½; do. extra, $5·37½@6; do. family, $6·25@7·25; City Mills superfine, $4·87½@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·75@9; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·62½; do. family, $6@6·75. Wheat very firm; Maryland $1·45@1·50. Pennsylvania, $1·32@1·35. Corn firmer, and white has advanced to $1·06@1·08; yellow very firm at $1·08. Oats steady at 62@66c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce and nominally $1·04@1·05.

FURNITURE.
FUNITURE
Selling at Cost.
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19rp§

# FOURTH EDITION

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

## Napoleon Explains the Plebiscite.

## The Spanish Troubles Ended.

### FROM EUROPE.

#### The Plebiscite.

PARIS, April 18.—The Senate commences the debate on the *plebiscite* to-day.

#### The Blanco Faction.

PARIS, April 18.—A despatch just received from Montevideo states that an attack from the exiled Blanco faction was threatened. Extensive preparations for defense are being made.

#### The Spanish Popular Troubles.

MADRID, April 18.—The ill-feeling between the regular soldiers and volunteers has in good part subsided.

#### The City of Boston.

LONDON, April 18.—It is said the steamer City of Boston will not be posted at Lloyd's on the loss book for some weeks. Until she is so posted the insurances are not payable.

#### Napoleon Explains.

PARIS, April 18.—The Emperor will send his printed circular explaining the *plebis cite* to the different departments to-day.

#### Paraguayan Advices.

PARIS, April 18.—Later advices from Asuncion report that a provisional government has been formed for Paraguay under the patronage of Brazil.

#### The Whale Fisheries.

LONDON, April 18.—Vessels returning here and to other ports of England report the success of the whale and seal fisheries this season.

The weather to-day is warm and delightful.

#### Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 18.—The steamship City of Antwerp arrived yesterday, not the city of Baltimore, as before reported.

LONDON, April 18.—Laird has contracted to build two steamers for the Hamburg and New Orleans line.

#### This Afternoon's Quotations.

PARIS, April 18.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 74f. 62c.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 19th, since last report, 50,000 bales. This is regarded as excessive amongst cotton men at Liverpool. Corn, 30s. Lard, 68s. 6d. Pork quiet.

HAVRE, April 18.—Cotton opened quiet at 131f. afloat.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### American Tonnage.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, April 18.—There was a sharp debate to-day in committee on the decline of American tonnage, on the bill for the relief of American shipping. It appears that the committee is divided on the subject. Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, made a general raid on foreigners, and said he wished they would stop coming here.

#### The Legal-Tender Case,

which was to have been argued in the Supreme Court to-day, was postponed owing to the absence of counsel in the case and of Associate Justice Bradley. It is proposed to argue it before a full bench.

#### The Deficiency Bill

went to the President to-day, with stringent provisions in regard to the future construction of public buildings, which were put in as the result of Mr. Farnsworth's expose of the reckless waste of money by Architect Mullett. It requires public competition on everything done on the New York and Boston buildings, and reduces the cost of the former a million and of the latter over three millions from what Mullett said was the lowest they could be built for. The granite contracts which are likewise broken up, as reported by the committee, covered over a quarter million of dollars. The old Treasury ring that has been so long fed so bountifully by Mullett is totally demoralized.

#### The Congressional Apportionment Bill,

which passed the House to-day, provides that after the 3d of March, 1871, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 275 members. Members from new States coming in shall be additional to this number. Any State whose representation shall be decreased by the new apportionment shall not be affected thereby in the Forty-second Congress. Any State entitled to additional representation shall send them as members at large to the Forty-second Congress. Afterwards the number is to be cut down to 275 by leaving out the surplus members from States not entitled to additional representation under the new apportionment.

#### Want of a Quorum.

Ten minutes after the House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill to-day, there was a call of the House, because the committee found itself without a quorum. This is an indication of the interest honorable gentlemen are taking in public business.

### FROM NEW YORK.

SYRACUSE, April 18.

#### The Central New York Conference

this morning voted on the question of lay delegation, 141 in favor and 31 against. The next session of the conference is to be held at Rome, New York.

#### The Lake Trade.

BUFFALO, April 18.—The Erie Railway steamer Oleon has arrived from Toledo, with a full cargo. She is the first vessel with a cargo that has arrived this season.

#### Ship Carpenters' Strike.

At a meeting held this morning seven hundred ship carpenters of this city determined to go on a strike against reduction of their wages from $4 to $3·50 per day. The strike extends to the Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Green Point Yards. Telegrams were sent to the Eastern ship carpenters informing them of this strike.

MEDICAL.
THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE
THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS
OF THE
New York Medical University.
Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.
The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.
These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.
They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.
Although but recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.
They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
Ther are harmless to all.
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.
A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
28 lmrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.